THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

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VOL. V NO. 71 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

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Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

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NOTICE.

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In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 279, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kamania Oil.

SHIPPING

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(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

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T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

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AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 6

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,500,00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE,

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.

General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

The House that leads in quality

A. VIANELLI,
CONFECTIONER
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TRIMBUCK PURASHRAM STREET, NEAR NORTH BROOKE GARDEN, AND AT OLD HANUMAN 1st CROSS LANE, NEAR KALBADEVI, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.
Ordinary Original Civil Juridiction.
Suit No. 1513 of 1914.

Ranchordas Purshotam Morarji ... Plaintiff
v/s.
Manibai, widow and another ..... Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Mr. Ranchordas Purshotam Morarji and Bai Manibai, widow of Purshotam Morarji, Joint Receivers appointed by the order of the High Court dated the 13th day of November, 1916, in Suit No. 1513 of 1914 sell by public auction on the premises in separate lots in pursuance of the order made by the said High Court in the said suit the following properties belonging to the plaintiffs and defendants.

LOT NO. 1.

Trimbuck Pursharam Street Property sale on Saturday the 24th day of March 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new salt butty land admeasuring according to the title deeds 280 square yards or thereabouts but stated in the records of the Collector of Bombay to admeasure 266 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay under Collector's Old No. 546 Collector's New No. A/11032 Old Survey No. 4 and New Survey No. 2/5598 with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2668 (2) and Street No. 234 (Grant Road) and Ward No. 2367 and Street No. 150. 158 (Trimbuck Purseram Street) and which said premises are situate at and on the west side of Trimbuck Purseram Street in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the Trimbuck Purseram Street aforesaid on or towards the west by the property of Bhanji Ramji, on or towards the North by the Grant Road aforesaid, and on or towards the south by the property of Hormasji Merwanji and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

LOT NO. 2.

Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane Property Sale on Wednesday the 28th day of March 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Gawelwr cart in the old Hanuman Lane outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 159 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Municipal Assessor formerly under No. 88 and New under Ward C No. 1479 Street No. 13 and 15 Old Hanuman Street 1st Cross Lane and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the sweepers passage on the west and north by a public passage and on the south by the property of Premji Pragji.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers at their Office 65, Esplanade Road or to the undersigned auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT SLEATER ROAD OR CHIKALWADY, GRANT ROAD, OUT OF FORT, AND AT KING'S LANE OR HOLI CHUKLA, FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will under the instructions from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Chabildas Lukhmidas and Narandas Lukhmidas, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors and in pursuance of the power of sale granted to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 23rd December 1914, and made between Bai Gulab, widow of Jugmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaiseth and Chabildas Jiwandas, Executrix and Executor of the last will and testament of the said Jugmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaiseth of the one part and said Bai Gulab, widow of the said Jugmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaiseth the only and absolute heir under the will of the said Jugmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaiseth of the second part and Chabildas Lukhmidas, and Narandas Lukhmidas of the third part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on the premises on the following days and hours.—

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. 1.—Sleater Road or Chikalwady Property.

Sale on MONDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 15,103 square yards or thereabouts of which a plot admeasuring 11,296-3-9 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 326, New No. 13845, Old Survey No. 115-117, New Survey No. 2-7039 and 1-7031, is of Foras Freehold tenure and the remaining piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring about 3,807 square yards is of Fazendari tenure with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses, bungalow or chawls, standing thereon, situate at Sleater Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bearing New Survey No. 1-7032, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3709, 3710, 3711 (1), 3711 (2), 3711 (3), 3711 (4), 3711 (5), 3711 (6) 3711 (7), 3711 (8), 3711 (9), 3711 (10), 3711 (11), and 3742, and Street Nos. 13, 14, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 6 respectively and bounded on the East by the Sleater Road, on the West partly by the property of Motilal Hargowandas on the North partly by the property belonging to Jivraj Baloo Mills, and partly by the property of Motilal Hargowandas and on the South partly by the property belonging to Hormusji Shapurji Seervai and partly by the property belonging to Girdhar Ganeshamdas.

All that piece or parcel land or ground of Foras Freehold tenure, situate at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 488 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 326, 328-329, New No. 12845, and New Survey No. 2-7030, and bounded on the East partly by the property of W. L. Niker and partly by the property of Hormusji Shapurji Seervai, on or towards the West and North by the

SALE BY AUCTION

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.—(Contd.)

property of Girdhar Ganeshamdas, and on or towards the South by the Wallace Flour Mills, which piece of land was formerly and is now in the possession of the Mortgagors.

LOT NO. II.—King's Lane or Holi Chakla Property.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of April 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land (together with the messuage, tenements, or building standing thereon), situate at and fronting the King Road otherwise Holi Chakla within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, contained by admeasurement five hundred and five square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 475, 475, 475, New Nos. 3569, 3570, 3571, Old Survey No. F1169, G and F-1169 and New Survey Nos. 8835, 8836, 8836, and bounded on the East by the property of Morarji Goculdas, on the West by the property of Soorti Washerman Panchayat on the North by the property of Runchodji Jugoonathji Maharaj, and on the South by the said King Road or Holi Chakla and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2360, and 2364, and Street Nos. 7-9, 11 and 13, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagors and their tenats.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Hiralal, Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office 91, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned, Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

ON VIEW.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A rare opportunity to rich gentlemen to secure high class and very rich household furniture, guaranteed real old chinaware collected with great difficulty by Mr. Vernon, English made drawing room, rich silk tapestry lined set (inlaid), English brass bedstead, large blackwood carved looking glass with 2 elephants, sweet-toned cottage piano English silver-mounted Hall-marked tea and coffee sets, fruit knives, rich electro plated wares by Elkington and Barton, rich English glassware, crockeryware, etc., etc.

Under instructions from C. Vernon, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th day of March 1917, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), sharp at the Wellington House, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, very valuable rich handsome artistic high class household furniture consisting of large telescopic dining table, handsome dining chairs, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, English-made drawing room rich pattern handsome spring cushioned inlaid suite lined with rich silk tapestry, drawing centre table, teakwood single and double mirror door almiras, dressing chest of drawers clothes and gown, hanging presses, ward robes, side boards with mirror back, handsome teakwood and blackwood corner stands, teapoys, hat stands, marble top tables, dressing and writing tables, carved chiffoniers, jardiniers, palmstands, selected artistic Japanese cabinets, wall brackets, large blackwood carved, looking glass with 2 elephants, hassock, carved easels, blackwood carved chairs, book case, large teakwood screen, English brass bedstead sweet-toned cottage piano rich brass hall standing lamps, table lamps, books, novels, toilet sets, wooden bath tub, wash hand tables, large collection of very old chinaware, collected with great difficulty, very rare and old pieces of satsumaware, large china dishes wall plates and jars, rich paintings, artistic pictures, photo frames, china flower stands, rich ornaments, glass head door chicks, bronze figures, flower pots, rich Persian carpets, English silver-mounted Hall marked tea and coffee sets, fruit knives, electro plated wares by Elkington and Barton, ice box, rich English glassware, crockery ware, etc. etc.

The property of C. Vernon, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The intending collectors of the abovenamed pieces are earnestly requested to view the said pieces as they are of very rare and choice selection.

Auction Sale of office furniture English safe, etc.

By order of Bai Sitabai, widow and Executrix of the late Mr. Dinanath V. Dewoolkar, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 26th day of March, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following furniture belonging to the said deceased:—

Office furniture such as panel door Almirahs, writing tables, chairs, mirror door almirah, benches, pigeon-hole cupboard, clocks, lamps, scale copying press, English safe, curtain frame, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1917.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 CANDIS GROUND NUTS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 23rd March, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by public auction by order of Thaker Dharse Nanjee & Co., at their Godown Danabunder "J" Lane and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thaker Meghji Mavji of January and February 1917 delivery subject to the conditions of "Kabala."

300 Candis Ground Nuts Madras District.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd March 1917.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let" and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local .....Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country .....Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

LOST.

STRAYED from Warden House, Colaba Puppy, Black and White TERRIER, dark brown and black mark over right eye and ear. Answers to name of Chum. Finder will be rewarded. Apply above address. 7475

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A DOCTOR L. M. & S. for Mangrol Shrimati Vantok Dispensary (Mangrol Kathiawar). Salary Rs. 60. Apply sharp to the Honorary Secretaries, 57, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. 7419

WANTED.—Immediately a FIRST CLASS COOK, conversant with Parsi cookery for a Parsi family in England. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 660, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7448.

WANTED—A LADY TYPIST, who should also be able to attend to correspondence. An Indian Christian will be preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 668, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7493

WANTED—Immediately 4 CHORUS Ladies for the Bandman Musical Comedy Company. Apply to Mr. WOLSELEY CHARLES at EXCELSIOR THEATRE between 10 a.m. and 1 noon or after 9 p.m. 7491

WANTED—Soon A EUROPEAN GOVERNESS in a Native State in Kathiawar. A trained nurse will be preferred. Apply with testimonials, stating terms, qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 669, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7498

WANTED—An INTELLIGENT TYPIST, age between 16 and 20, must have passed the Matric or School Final. Preference will be given to a Hindu. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 667, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7492

WANTED—One experienced HINDU GRADUATE to fill the post of HEAD MASTER, in the Seth Chaturbhuj Shivje Anglo-Gujarati School. Pay Rs. 50 to begin with, and future chances for good work Therefore candidates need apply with testimonials to the

SECRETARY,
Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School,
7175 Cannel Road, Cawnpore

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.
Apply to-day at once.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE RED CROSS matinee organised by the SALLE FRANCAISE will take place at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on MONDAY, 26th March, at 5 p.m.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One STUDEBAKER CAR in excellent running order. Apply to FRAMROZE BATLIWALLA, c/o Ralli Brothers. 7442

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—ROVER CAR, Newly painted and in perfect running order, four-seater, the property of His Excellency The Governor of Bombay. Price Rs. 9,000. Apply to:—

MILITARY SECRETARY,
Government House,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1490. 7490

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1035

TO BE LET

TO LET—At TONAVLA, two furnished bungalows for season. Apply KHIMJEE ASAR VIRJI, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. 7291

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 26th March, at 7 p.m.

H. J. DIBBS,
B. D. BARNES,
7351 Joint Hon. Secretaries.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

EVERY PERSON registered in the Town and Island of Bombay or in the Island of Salsette (excluding Thana District) who has been registered under Ordinance 1 of 1917 as having attained the age of 18 years and having not attained the age of 41 years on 1st February 1917, and who has not applied for exemption from registration or whose application for exemption from registration has been rejected, is required to present himself for medical examination at one or other of the following centres in Bombay on or after *March 24, 1917 and before March 31, 1917*, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 a.m., or between the hours of 6 p.m., and 8 p.m.

CUMBALA WAR HOSPITAL, main entrance.
GERARD FREEMAN THOMAS WAR HOSPITAL, entrance in west wing.
VICTORIA WAR HOSPITAL, main entrance.
MARINE LINES WAR HOSPITAL entrance opposite Indian Infantry Quarter Guard.
ALEXANDRA WAR HOSPITAL, No. 2 shed, top of north staircase.

This notice does not apply to those Volunteers employees of the B. B. & C. I. Rly, the G. I. P. Rly. the Port Trust, and the Customs who have already received, or who will receive, special instructions regarding their medical examination nor does this notice apply to men attached to the Mercantile Marine.

(Sd.) W. KNIGHT,
Brigadier-General,
Commanding Bombay Brigade.
Bombay, 20th March, 1917. 7486

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1917 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 26th day of March 1917 at 10-30 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above-mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1917.
THOMAS WILLIAM BIRKETT,
7326 Sheriff of Bombay.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE *FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY* GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 27th March 1917, at 4 p.m. (*Standard* Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1916.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be *CLOSED*, from TUESDAY, the 20th March 1917 to Tuesday the 3rd April 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
7395 Secretary.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort.
Bombay, 13th March 1917.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of Section 29 (1) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, I hereby give notice and proclaim that any stray dogs found between the 1st *April, 1917, and 31st March, 1918*, (both dates inclusive) wandering in the streets or in any public place within the City of Bombay may be destroyed and that the destruction accordingly of any dog, so found within such period will be carried out without further notice in accordance with arrangements already made for the purpose.

F. A. M. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 20th and 22nd March, 1917. 7497

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL HOOSEIN HOOSEINALLY TYABALLY has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground of perpetual Fazendari tenure now formed into one with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Abdul Rehman Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 121 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 36, 37 Street Nos. 8, 9, 10 C 13 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Ebrahim Chan Kasai on on or towards the West by a Sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Soonabai, widow of Cawasji Sorabji on or towards the North by the property of Bai Asaibai, widow of Abdul Rahiman Haji Adam and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Esmail Joosub.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
7495 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 24th inst at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of Mr. J. H. Frere, consisting of dining table, leather lined chairs, sideboard, drawing room suite, sofas, clothespresses, corners, book cases, hatstand, chest of drawers, dressing tables, blackwood carved writing table, solid linen basket, folding teapoys, cane furniture, towel horse, meatsafe, bath tub, etc.

By order of the Bank and on account and risk of the concerned.

3 casks aniline salt.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 grey horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 second hand English built rubber tyred bicycle wheels victoria by morgan with grey Arab horse and harness.
1 Bull Terrier dog of high breed young and handsome looking.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ORNAMENTS.
Suit No. 1336, 1912.
Nagindas Bhagwandas ..... Plaintiff
v.
Bachoo Harkisondas and others ... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver of the Bombay properties, appointed by the Order of the High Court, dated the 10th day of October, 1912, in Suit No. 1238 of 1901, Appeal No. 2 of 1912, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 26th and TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), each day sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in pursuance of the Order made by the High Court in Suit No. 1336 of 1912, very valuable ornaments consisting of diamond, emerald, ruby and pearl necklace, bangles, ravirils, kadas, nose rings, ear-studs, rings etc., belonging to the joint family estate of the plaintiff and the 1st defendant.

The ornaments are now on view in our show rooms from 11-30 a.m. to 5-0 p.m. (S. T.).

As regards the particulars of the ornaments and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas Attorneys for the Receiver at No. 7, Church Gate Street, or to the Undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m.
Also by order of the Executors of the late Mr. Cawasji Pallonji Khatao.

4 very valuable large diamond rings.
1 very valuable diamond and ruby ring.
2 gold watches.
1 gold waist watch.
3 diamond buttons and one diamond collar button.

On SATURDAY, the 31st March, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arm and armless chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, one sweet toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., and pianola with records Kodak Camera, Godrej safe with stand, fancy teapoys, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, boba garry and tricycles a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Dr. S. S. Coleman, Manager of Messrs. Parke Davis and Co. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PAREL, NEAR THE GOODS YARD AT CHINCHPOGLI OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY AND OPPOSITE THE CHINCHPOGLI FIRE BRIGADE STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd*)

Dalpatram and Lalji, Attorneys for the 1st mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Lalji Morarji and others and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee by Indentures of Mortgage and further charge dated respectively the 28th day of September, 1909, and 29th day of October 1914, and made between Lalji Morarji and others of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and chawls standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Western side of Parel Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4,960 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 143 and 736, New Nos. A/3164, 1/12730, 1/13598, A/1314 and New Survey Nos. 1/3609, 3/3609, 2A/3609, 1A/3699, and in the Books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 7608, (1) 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7627, (1) 7650, and Street Nos. (1) 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 14 (1), 348 to 370, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Parel Road, on the South by Public passage and on the North by the property of Jadavjee. Thobhan and which said premises are now and have been in the occupation of mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Mortgagees, Attorneys Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji at their office in No. 121 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT PAREL TANK ROAD EITHER IN ONE LOT OR IN SEPARATE PLOTS.
Suit No. 396 of 1913.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th April, 1917, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable piece of land either in one lot, or in separate plots:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land, newly assessed, situate at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort, within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the town and island of Bombay containing by admeasurement twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 37, Collector's New No. 16577, New Survey No. 283-2423, and another piece of freehold vacant land, forming part of the same Survey No. , admeasuring five thousand square yards, or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1-2423, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by Parel Tank Road, on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia, on or towards the East by the Hindu cemetery, on or towards the North by the road leading to Hindu cemetery, divided into 19 different plots of different areas as described hereunder, and more particularly marked out and delineated on the plan, which is open for inspection, at the Office of the Auctioneers, and the Attorneys for the Vendor.

PLOTS IN SEPARATE LOTS.

Plot No. 1 1026-66 sq yds.
Plot No. 2 942-66 sq yds.
Plot No. 3 928-92 sq yds.
Plot No. 4 804-02 sq yds.
Plot No. 5 751-69 sq yds.
Plot No. 6 725-76 sq yds.
Plot No. 7 552-76 sq yds.
Plot No. 8 660-89 sq yds.
Plot No. 9 660-89 sq yds.
Plot No. 10 709-66 sq yds.
Plot No. 11 808-85 sq yds.
Plot No. 12 1274-34 sq yds.
Plot No. 13 1,002-78 sq yds.
Plot No. 14 670-73 sq yds.
Plot No. 15 660-89 sq yds.
Plot No. 16 560-89 sq yds.
Plot No. 17 589-13 sq yds.
Plot No. 18 701-49 sq yds.
Plot No. 19 761-11 sq yds.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Solicitors, at "Cooks" Building, Hornby Road or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY.
AT
5-30 AND 9-30.
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
RECORD PROGRAMME OF
THE MOST PHENOMINAL SEASON
EVER EXPERIENCED IN THE ANNALS OF
AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISES IN BOMBAY.
ADELLE
ADELLE
ADELLE
At every performance
AT 5-30
In Magnificent
NATIONAL DANCES
AT 9-30
In her Graceful and Daring AERIAL ACT.
100th. PERFORMANCE 100th.
100th. PERFORMANCE 100th.
100th. PERFORMANCE 100th.
of
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.
SEASON *POSITIVELY CLOSING* MONDAY NEXT
Prices: Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3 Dress Circle Rs. 2-8 Balcony Rs. 1-8 Gallery Re. 1 and Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.
BOX PLANS AT S. ROSE & CO.
CHILDREN *HALF PRICES TO THE 5-30* PERFORMANCES.
COMING NEXT WEEK.
SHE
AND HER
COMPANY
THE GREATEST THEATRICAL NOVELTY
Ever presented in Bombay.
WATCH FOR FULL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS

ELDORADO!!
ELDORADO!!
ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Two minutes' walk from Grant Road, Tardeo and Foras Road *Tram junctions.*
Saturday the 24th instant GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Including the Great Serial The CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY.
CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY
The greatest of them all—The Crushing Super Serial, 45,000 ft.
The most Stirring Episode now commences.
Come and see the daring and likable Hero: Maurice Castello.
Come and see Vanya Tosca, the best Screen Actress.
From Saturday a delirous excitement from start to finish.
Here is the brief synopsis of the Episodes commencing Saturday.

THE FIGURE IN BLACK.

Satisfied in his mind that Robert Clayton is guilty of the murder of Trexton Lambert, the detective places him under arrest. Stanley objects. The note which Clayton wrote admitting his guilt is discovered on the table. Clayton denies writing it. Stanley is convinced of his friend's innocence. The detective is in doubt and insists upon arresting Clayton.

In the meantime Parrish calls on Doctor Montrose. Doctor Montrose being out, Florence meets Parrish and tells him that the murder has been committed and that she has seen it. Her story is interrupted by the arrival of Doctor Montrose. As Parrish steps out to meet the Doctor a mysterious arm reaches out from beween the folds of the draperies, grabs him by the throat and drags him in.

Upstairs in the laboratory, Doctor Montrose notices that the secret of panel leading to an adjoining room is open. Looking in he sees Vanya and her Pierre. Tanner is putting the mask on Pierre. Realising that this is his opportunity to destroy Pierre, the Doctor puts into the drug a swift poison and when the masked figure comes into the room, the Doctor gives him the mixture. Tanner comes in and interferes. When they tear off the mask the Doctor receives a shock of his life.

In the meantime Stanley notifies Florence by telephone of Clayton's arrest. Florence says Clayton is innocent and at the behest of Stanley she agrees to come to the studio to point out the clues which she believes disprove Clayton's guilt. In the Crimson Stain Den, Pierre and his followers declare that Florence must be put out of the way because she knows too much. Pierre assigns the masked figure and another henchman whom he asks to do the work. The two masked figures go to Clayton's studio to await Florence's arrival.

In the studio, Stanley sees two masked figures open the skylight and enter it. He hides behind the portieres. One of the masked figure leaves. Stanley engages the other in a fight and is knocked down by a heavy blow on the jaw. The second masked figure joins the other in the waiting taxicab outside wherein Florence is struggling on the floor. They drive off to the Lent House. They carry Florence into the house and as they are about to strangle her they hear the purr of an engine, and an automobile filled with policemen drives up. One of the masked figures hides in a closet just as the police enter making a prisoner of the second masked figure. The noise brings Florence to her senses and excuses the masked figure of the murder of Trexton Lambert. She tells her story, and the sergeant removes the hood from the masked figure revealing—a surprise that makes them gasp with amazement.

The person says that the man who killed Trexton Lambert is in the closet. The police open the closet and the first masked figure steps out and throws a bomb on the floor which explodes. In the excitement he makes his escape in the taxicab. The police follow. The pace is so rapid that when the bend in the road is reached the masked figure cannot stop and the machine plunges into a pier and into the sea. Believing the masked figure dead the police retreat. When they are gone the masked figure emerges from the sea.

THE PHANTOM IMAGE.

Analysing the whole thing dispassionately, Harold Stanley comes to the conclusion that Vanya Tosca knows more about the CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY than she has told him. Accordingly, he goes to her apartment to question her. As she is telling her story her eyes suddenly widen and she stops as if transfixed. Puzzled, Stanley follows her gaze but sees nothing. As he bends over her to look into her expressionless eyes he is startled by Florence's voice, and, turning round quickly, he sees her smiling at him from the picture on the wall. This is the secret door to a secret passageway. Florence opens the panel and walks into the room.

Bending over Vanya, Stanley and Florence see in the pupil of her eye a faint photographic impression of Pierre La Rue, whom Florence declares to be the murderer of Stanley's father. With Florence's camera, which she has with her, Stanley photographs Vanya's eyes, and both hurry away to develop the plate.

Busily engaged in developing the plate in the private dark room of Montrose home, they do not hear footsteps outside the door. It is Pierre la Rue peeping in through the keyhole. Softly locking the door he steals away and returns with a large gas tank containing a deadly gas invented by Doctor Montrose. Inserting a rubber tube in the keyhole he proceeds to pump the gas into the room when the gas explodes Stanley rushes out of the dark room and Pierre mounts the stairs. Stanley gives chase and fires, apparently hitting Pierre in the left forearm. Clayton coming up at the moment joins Stanley while Florence goes for help. But Pierre has a good start, and reaching the roof, takes a flying leap into a tree, making good his escape.

Stanley and Clayton rush downstairs to intercept Pierre, the secret panel in the laboratory opens and Felix staggers in apparently wounded. He bathes and dresses his left forearm. In the meantime Florence has found her father and joined by Parrish, who was in the neighbourhood, they enter the house, meeting Stanley and Clayton in the hallway. Stanley explains in a few words and shows the plate with the image of Pierre in the Vanya's eyes to the Doctor, who in turn passes it to Parrish who drops it and breaks it.

For a moment a wave of anger surges over Stanley, and then quite accidentally he intercepts a meaningful look that Parrish exchanges with Felix who has come up at that moment. Stanley quickly checks his anger because he believes he has just made a discovery of tremendous value to him in his efforts to solve "THE CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Directing Partner of the Eldorado Italian Cinematograph has secured the exclusive right for India, Burmah and Ceylon for the Greatest Film that Itala Film Co. has produced since 12 years: entitled—MACISTE ALPINO.

Time from Saturday 24 inst. 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p. m. Extra Matinee.
PRIZE SHOWS ON SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS at 5 p.m.
Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.
Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to all Classes.

OLYMPIA SHOWS
THIS WEEK THIS WEEK
CHARLES DE LARUE CRIME INVESTIGATOR
20,000 Feet long Serial.
"THE VAMPIRES"
"THE VAMPIRES"
Second Part Known as
"DIAMOND CUTS DIAMOND"
Wherein venturesome and reckless De Larue invites disaster.
Further Series of
"THE GRIP OF EVIL"
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.
OLYMPIA CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD. Telephone No. 1266.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
Edwards Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.
This week
A SERIO-COMIC SENSATIONAL DRAMA
in 3 acts
"THE DARK DOINGS OF WHITE HAND"
A subject abounding with extraordinary devices and most miraculous situations, interwoven with a wave of gaiety and skill by a critical sense of horror, sensation and humour.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-45, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
N. B.—*Booklet sent free to any address upon request.*

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
BY SPECIAL REQUEST FOR ONE WEEK.
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER
8,000 Feet. 7 Reels.
The Film Masterpiece of the World.
Featuring Miss ANNETTE KELLERMANN called "THE PERFECT WOMAN"
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 9, 11 (S. T.)
SPECIAL PRIZE SHOWS, WED. AT 5-15.
USUAL HALF RATES. Re. 1 to As. 2.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA BOMBAY'S PICTURE THEATRE PAR EXCELLENCE.

To-day at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME!

BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS

Scenes around the British Headquarters--GENERAL CADARNO, the Famous Italian General, visits SIR DOUGLAS HAIG and studies the British method of Warfare. A picture of immense interest.

A Delightful Pathe Drama.

"AN ARTIST'S DAUGHTER."

Brimming over with sparkling Humour and Pathos.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN COMEDY.

"His Trysting Places." Chaplin the fickle one. Chaplin the World's greatest Screen Comedian at his best.

NEXT SATURDAY 24th March **"JULIUS CAESAR."**

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

ON THE 31st MARCH 1917

AT 6 P.M.

GRAND CONCERT

Under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies

THE GOVERNOR & LADY WILLINGDON,

Who have kindly consented to be present.

Organized by LADY TATA

In aid of the New Nargole Hospital, Which is in need of funds for completion of Buildings, etc.

The following well known names are amongst those on the programme:—

Mesdames Steele, Wakefield, Eldredge, Jamieson.

The Misses Morgan, Mulla Firoze, P. F. Patuck, P. J. Ghandy, N. J. Modi, H. P. Petit and Mulroney.

The Earl of Lathom, Mr. D. B. Binning and others, and Mr. and Mrs. J. McGrath in an amusing farce entitled

"LUNATICS."

Plan at Rose & Co.

PRICES Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

Boxes and Sofas as usual.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF OUR NEW GALA PROGRAMME.

6-30 To-night 10

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE OF VARIETIES

THE GAIETY Co. presents

THE WHAT NOTS

MUSICAL, COMEDY & MYSTIC CO.

The Great

RENVILLE ROBERTY

Introducing his

Sensational Hypnotic Illusion

ELECTORIA

Assisted by Miss IRENE BERYL In the following Tableaux

"Folly," "The Flower Girl," Red Robin Hood, "Driver," "Red Cross Nurse," Angel of Morning."

Note.—This Illusion will only be shown at the 6-30 Performance. At 10 p.m. Performance Mr. Renville Roberty will introduce.

The Great Egyptian Costume Trunk

MISS IRENE BERYL

In her new "Skirt Dance" and the Classical Dance

"A LA AMAZON."

CHARLIE

In "Where did you get that boy."

THE WARLEYS

In their Military Revue Tommy Atkins

MISS MONA
MISS MONA

Soubrette in Popular Chorus Songs intercepted by

A Thrilling Detective Drama

THE MASTER CROOK

Outwitted by a Child And a Comedy

THE WARM IN A TURN.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY at the TOWN HALL, at 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) from 13th March till 27th March (including Sundays).

ADMISSION ANNAS 4.

MATINEE.

EXCLUSIVELY IN AID OF

THE FRENCH RED CROSS.

On Monday, 26th March, at 5 p.m.

At the

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Under the Presidency of

Monsieur H. MARTIN, CONSUL for FRANCE.

The PRICE of the Tickets is Rs. 2.

SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE every day from MONDAY the 19th, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. at the SALLE FRANCAISE, 1st floor, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder.

The Sofas and the first three rows of Orchestra Stalls will be reserved for five tickets for each seat.

The rest of the Orchestra and the first four rows of the Dress Circle can be reserved for two tickets for each seat.

All seats remaining unreserved when doors are opened will be available to holders of one ticket (5-ticket seats excepted.)

EXCELSIOR

THEATRE

9-30 To-night 9-30.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN and WOLSELEY CHARLES

present the

BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

in the popular London Revue

"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL"

Title Role: MISS ALICE MAY.

Written by GEORGE ARTHURS.

Music by LOUIS JEROME.

A Feast of Topicalities and Fun.

WITTY DIALOGUE. CATCHY MUSIC.

SMART DRESSES. LATEST DANCES.

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A RIOT OF MERRIMENT.

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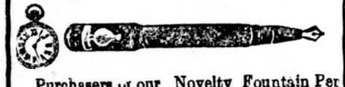

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, March 19th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	8,000
Mid. Americans	12.27
Egyptian F. G. F.	23.35
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) May	17.93
" July	17.74
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	17.37
" July.	17.28

Liverpool, Mar. 20th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
" " Sales of East Indian	300
" " Imports	5,000
Mid. Americans	12.49
Egyptian F. G. F.	23.35
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) May.	18.41
" July.	18.30
New Orleans 10 a.m. May.	17.94
" July.	17.88

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 19th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
March	11.85
Mar.-Apl.	11.79 +24
Apl.-May	11.73
May-June	11.67 +22
June-July	11.51 +13
July-Aug	11.54 +23
Aug.-Sept.	11.38
Sept.-Oct.	11.18 +28
Oct.-Nov.	11 04 +26
Nov.-Dec.	10.95
Dec.-Jan.	10.92
Jan.-Feb.	10.89 +27
Feb.-Mar.	10.88
Mar.-Apl.	10.87

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Mar. 20th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
March	12.89
Mar.-Apl	12.00
Apl.-May	11.93
May-June	11.89
June-July	11.80
July-Aug.	11.73
Aug.-Sept.	11.57 +19
Sept.-Oct.	11.35
Oct.-Nov.	11.22
Nov.-Dec.	11.13
Dec.-Jan.	11.10
Jan.-Feb.	11.07
Feb.-Mar.	11.06
Mar.-Apl.	11.05

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 19th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
March	11.90
March-April	11.81
April-May	11.74
May-June	11.70
June-July	11.61
July-Aug.	11.54
Aug.-Sept.	11.38
Sept.-Oct.	11.16
Oct.-Nov.	11.03
Nov.-Dec.	10.94
Dec.-Jan.	10.91
Jan.-Feb.	10.88
Feb.-Mar.	10.87
March-April	10.86

Liverpool, March 20th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
March	12.02
March-April	11.93
April-May	11.87
May-June	11.82
June-July	11.73
July-Aug.	11.65
Aug.-Sept.	11.47
Sept.-Oct.	11.29
Oct.-Nov.	11.17
Nov.-Dec.	11.07
Dec.-Jan.	11.04
Jan.-Feb.	11.02
Feb.-Mar.	11.01
March-April	11.00

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

REPETITION.

Liverpool, Mar. 14th.

Closing futures March-April 10.64

Liverpool, March 19th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	21.80
July	21.40
Nov.	20.40

Liverpool Mar. 20th.

Months.	To-day's price
May	21.95
July	21.65
Nov.	20.50

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 19th.

M. G. Bengal Good	9.42
" " Fully Good	9.60
" " Fine	9.85
" No. 1 Oomra Good	10.12
" " " Fully Good	10.30
" " " Fine	10.55
" Broach Good	11.36
" " Fully Good	11.62
" " Fine	11.70
" Scinde Good	9.27
" " Fully Good	9.45
" " Fine	9.70

Liverpool, March 20th.

M. G. Bengal Good	9.62
" " Fully Good	9.80
" " Fine	10.05
" No. 1 Oomra Good	10.32
" " " Fully Good	10.50
" " " Fine	10.75
" Broach Good	11.56
" " Fully Good	11.82
" " Fine	11.90
" Scinde Good	9.47
" " Fully Good	9.65
" " Fine	9.90

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
" Exports to Great Britain	14,000
" " to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York May	17.85+24
" July	17.73+20
Spot Cotton at New York	18.20+20
Futures at New Orleans May	17 36+21
" July	17 26+23
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	Not received.
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	Not received

New York, Mar. 19th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	22,000
Futures at New York May	18.49+64
" July	18.39+66
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.45+25
Futures at New Orleans May	18.04+68
" July	17 95+69

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Mar. 22nd.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY. Mar 1917	April 1917	May 1917	SPOT COTTON.
Broach,	Good M G	..	396	..	..
Broach,	Fine M G	408	403	..	406/10
Bengal,	Fine M G	291	..	..	290/00
Bengal,	Fine M G	301	..	305	290/00
Bengal,	Superfine M G	..	..	..	305/15
Rajputana,	Fine M G	..	..	..	292/93
Sind Punjab,	Fine M G	305	..	..	295/95
Kham. Akola	Fine M G.	368	..	373	345/65
Ellich/Amraoti	Fine M G.	..	..	..	345/65
Dhamg./Pulgaon	Fine M G.	..	..	..	355/70
Yeotmal,	Fine M G.	..	..	..	365/75
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	375/85
Hingt./Wardha	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	377/87
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	354	..	..	320/40
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	326	..	..	300/20
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	310/20
Jaina	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	335/45
Indore,	I.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	390/00
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	340/50
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	325/35
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	..
Coompta,	Good M G	..	427	..	..
Westerns,	Good M G	..	404	..	..
Westerns,	Good H G	..	399	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 22nd March, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	314	304	294	.. Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	301	293	.. 25th Mar. 17
Beinde-Punjab (M G)	318	308	298	.. Ready
	..	303	296	.. 24th Mar. 17
Khandesh (M G)	..	359	329	.. Ready
	..	357	327	.. 25th Mar. 17
Jalna (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	354	.. Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	374	.. Ready
Nandid Good (Fair-Staple)	..	..	423	.. Ready
Akola Khamg Karanja (M G)	..	367	347	.. Ready & 25th Mar. 17
Oomra walee descriptions (M G)	..	364	344	.. Ready & 25th Mar. 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G)	..	369	354	.. Ready & 25th Mar. 17
Yeotmal (M G)	..	373	358	.. Ready & 25th Mar. 17
Nagpore Kamptl (M G)	..	384	372	.. Ready & 25th Mar. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	384	372	.. Ready & 25th Mac. 17
	..	410	404	.. Ready
Broach (M G)	..	406	..	.. 25th Mar. 17
	..	400	..	396 1/25th Apr. 17
Wadhwan (M G)	..	417	402	.. Ready
(H G.)	..	407	392	.. Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	352	342	.. Ready
	..	347	337	.. Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	403 May June 17
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	406 May June 17
	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	405 May June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	395 May June 17
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	418 May June 17
Mirai (M.G.)	..	..	..	420 May June 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 22nd—4 p.m

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30'	45 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	45 0 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 0 0	6 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 0 0	6 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore'	6 2 0	6 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 1 0	8 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 8 0	7 15 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	45 0 0	8 12 0
" Gajar 75 25	43 0 0	8 8 0
" Gajar 50 50	41 8 0	8 4 0
" Black	38 0 0	7 14 0
Popyseed, White	7 0 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	39 0 0	..
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 .. 0
Jawa	36 0 0	5 1 0
Arandi	36 8 0	..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 2 9	
Linseed May	8 14 3	

PIECE-GOODS MARKET.

The Cloth Markets will be closed on the following days:—

Friday, 23rd March—"*Amwas.*"
Saturday, 31st March—"*Ramnavami.*"
Saturday, 7th April—"*Chaitri Purnima.*"

BULLION.

The silver market is quiet due to sundries selling and China exchanges being lower.

English Bar Gold 27.
Dragon 16-1.
Shiel Sovereign 17.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 87.
Silver 1 Sett Ex-duty 87-4.
Silver 2 Sett (May) Ex-Duty 86-12.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank D. Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs 188.
3 Months Sight Francs 194½.
30 days Sight Hongkong Rs. 165¾.
30 days Sight Shanghai Rs. 242.
60 days Sight Japan Rs. 151½.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan is quoted at 80.

SHARES.

The market for Mill shares opened steady and there was further improvement in the price due to speculative buying.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,475 to 1,500 Madhavji's from 1,650 to 1,675, Nagpurs from 2,330 to 2,340, Crescents from 220 to 222/8, Currimbhoys from 320 to 325, Fazulbhoys from 690 to 700 Indian Bleaching from 290 to 295, Indore-Malwas from 440 to 447/8, Simplex from 607/8 to 617/8.

Pearls improved to 500, Swadeshis to 1,670, Ahmedabad Advance to 875, New Greats to 185.

Tata Iron and Steel ordys continued to be steady in the vicinity of 240 and Defds were quoted at 915. Katni ordys were steady at 250 and Defds at 820.

A good lot of Central India Mining shares were placed at 58 Shivrajpurs were placed between 43/8 and 45.

Alcocks declined to 815 and Bombay-Burmas were quiet at 940. Bombay Trams were steady at 320.

Eastern Bank shares were in demand at 62. The market closed steady.

CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

RECOVERY OF COTTON IN 1915-16

In the course of a resolution on the Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1915-16, the Bombay Government observe as follows:—

The combined outturn of food-grains in the Presidency and Sind for 1915-16 is estimated at 6,071,000 tons, an increase of 219,000 tons, but probably half of this increase must be attributed to the inclusion of statistics of cropped areas which were not hitherto available. On the other hand, the outturn of cotton for the Presidency (including Native States) fell, for reasons given above, by 41 per cent to 1,098, 600 bales. The year was marked by no considerable fluctuations in the price of jowari, bajri and rice despite the adverse conditions in Gujarat and Sind. The high prices of wheat which prevailed in 1914-15 as a result of the war were reduced by the restrictions on export, but the price of sugar tended upwards as a result of the rise in sugar prices outside India. Cotton recovered from the serious depression which followed the dislocation of the markets on the outbreak of war and attained to prices which were fully up to the average of peace time.

The gratifying results of the census of agricultural stock bear striking evidence of recovery under all heads from the serious havoc wrought by famine and lean years in the last two decades. The total figures are now 18 per cent. over those of the last census in 1909-10 and 4.5 per cent. over the figures of 1895-96, and were higher than in any year since complete statistics were first compiled in 1886. The general increase in the last six years, despite serious fodder famines in Gujarat and the East Deccan, is a striking tribute to the success of the arrangements for fodder transport in times of scarcity.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

AKOLA & MID-INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LD.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday at the Registered Office of the Company in Canada Building, Hornby Road, when the Directors' Report for the year 1916, was adopted. The Report stated:—The result of the year's working shows a net profit of Rs. 1,16,149-11-1 after deducting Rs. 111-4-4, the balance of loss of previous years.

On account of the prevalence of plague and cholera during the first half of the year the Company had to contend with the same difficulties as last year.

Out of the above profit, your directors have placed:—

Rs. 28,631-4-4 to the credit of the Machinery Depreciation Account.

Rs. 10,000-0-0 to the credit of Reserve Fund.

Rs. 14,548-14-5 to the credit of Renewals and Repairs Account.

Rs. 3,500-0-0 to the credit of the Provision for Income Tax Account, and

Rs. 2,000-0-0 to the credit of the expenses for floating Debenture Account.

The Directors recommend that the balance of Rs. 57,469-8-4 be applied as follows:—

Dividend for the year ended 31st December 1916 at Rs. 6 per share, Rs. 54,000-0-0.

Bonus to office and mill staffs, Rs. 3,000-0-0.

Balance to be carried forward to the next year's account, Rs. 469-8-4.

Your Directors have great pleasure in stating that the agents have generously agreed to forego their claim to one half the commission earned by them during the year under Report.

During the year under Report, the following machinery has been added to the mill: a sizing machine, an engine and one F. P. Cotton Baling press. A complete Waste Plant and a new boiler have been ordered out from England but they have not as yet been received. The new structures which were taken in hand for the cotton press and the Waste Plant are nearly completed.

The Company's property including the mill buildings, chawls, gin house, machinery, stock, stores and cotton have been insured to the extent of Rs. 34,40,700.

One of the Directors, Mr. Deoji Trikamji, having resigned, Mr. Raghavji Khimji was appointed in his place and the appointment was confirmed.

CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

The twentieth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company was held yesterday at Gresham Buildings, Bombay Mr. C. N. Wadia presiding, when the various resolutions sent forth in the notice dated the 22nd February 1917 already circulated abong the shareholders were duly passed.

The Directors, in the course of their report for the year ending 31st December 1916, stated:—

The Net Profit for the year amounts to Rs. 10,49,883-6-11; Add amount brought forward from last year Rs. 18,577-0-6 making a total of Rs. 10,68,460-7-5. From this the Directors have paid an ad-interim Dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1916 on 18,500 shares at Rs. 10 per share amounting to Rs 1,85,000, and have transferred to Engine and Machinery Deterioration Fund Account Rs. 2,47,000, to Repairs Fund Account Rs. 1,08,000, to Equalization of Dividend account Rs. 1,00,000, to Reserve Fund Account Rs. 58,000, to Fire Insurance Fund Account Rs. 50,000. Total Rs. 7,48,000 leaving an available balance of Rs. 3,20,460-7-5 which the Directors recommend should be appropriated in the following manner:—

To payment of a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share Rs. 2,77,500; Balance to carry forward Rs. 42,960-7-5: Total Rs. 3,20,460-7-5.

The property is insured as follows:—

CENTURY MILL.

Mill and other buildings Rs 12,36,000; Stock of cotton, yarn, cloth, stores etc. Rs. 32,52,000; Machinery, sundries accessories, etc. Rs. 45,39,000: Total Rs 90,27,000.

ZENITH MILL.

Mill and other buildings Rs 8,97,000; Stock of cotton, yarn, cloth, stores etc. Rs. 16,90,000; Machinery, sundries, accessories, etc Rs. 29,91,000; Rs. 55,18,000. Total Rs. 1,45,45,000.

The profits and fixed charges have also been insured for a period of twelve months ending 31st December 1917 for 21. 25,000 with the Royal Insurance Cor. Ltd.

The Directors invited Mr. N. B. Sakhalvala to join the Board at the end of February 1916 as an additional director.

INDIAN MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the Company's Registered office, Hummum Street, under the chairmanship of Mr. Narayandas T. Moolji, when the Directors' Report of the working of the Company's Mill for the year 1916 together with the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the same period, was adopted. The Directors' Report stated:—

The Company has made a net profit of Rs. 1,36,078-1-0 including the last year's balance of Rs. 243-6-1 which your Directors propose to dispose of as under:—

To declare a dividend for the year ended 31st December 1916 at the rate of Rs. 60 per each whole share and Rs. 30 per each half share which will absorb Rs. 54,000; To carry to depreciation of machinery account Rs. 65,000; To carry to depreciation of building account Rs. 15,000; Bonus to staff Rs. 1,550; To carry to next year's account Rs. 528-1-0. Total Rs. 1,36,078-1-0.

During the year under report, eight Universal Pirn Winders have arrived from England and are erected and working satisfactorily and that 192 new Looms of Messrs. Pembertons' make to replace old and worn out ones, together with 2 Roving frames of Messrs. Tweedale and Smalley's make have been ordered out and are expected to arrive soon.

Your Company's property including building, machinery shafting and gearing and goods under process is insured for Rs. 21,45,050 and cotton yarn and piece goods, stores etc. for Rs. 7,65,000 aggregating to Rs. 29,10 050.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 22.

The weather is very unsettled over Northern India. Dust and thunderstorms are reported from many stations. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa and Chota Nagpur; local in Bay Islands, lower Burma, Kashmir, and east of Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Bihar, west of United Provinces, east and north Punjab and west of Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are, Table Island one inch, Bassein one and a half, Gaya three quarters, Sambalpur one, Balasore, Hazaribagh and Bareilly a half, Senamarg and Pendra one, Raipur one and half.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into Bengal and Assam.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 22nd March 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at Ambala and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect except in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in east Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Rajkot, Veraval and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 1.28in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect at some stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Conditions are generally unsettled over the reporting area in India. Some showers have occurred in the east Punjab, the Central Provinces and Malabar.

Some thunderstorms are likely in Malabar and some dust or thunderstorms in the Punjab, the United and the Central Provinces. A few thunderstorms are possible also in the Deccan.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st Mar. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahs.	29.889 Inchs
Temperature of Air	79.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.1 "
Dew Point	69.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.722 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky	
Monday—10)	0 8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84 5 "
Minimum do.	73.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,NNE,NW,WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	194 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on still.	LOW WATER. Day of Week.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar	h m.	ft. in.
Thur	22	m 10 47	28 6	22 m	4 37	15 10
		11 6a	29 2		4 46a	16 0
Fri.	23	m 11 33	29 5	23 m	5 12	14 10
		11 43a	29 4		5 29a	16 0
Sat.	24	0 18a	29 0	24 m	5 48	14 2
					6 11a	16 4
Sun.	25	m 0 20	29 1	25 m	6 24	14 0
		1 2a	29 7		6 52a	17 0
Mon.	26	m 0 57	28 6	26 m	7 0	14 8
		1 45a	28 11		7 32a	18 0
Tues.	27	m 1 34	27 3	27 m	7 36	15 2
		2 27a	27 11		8 12a	19 1
Wed	28	m 2 11	26 4	28 m	8 12	16 3
		3 10a	26 8		8 57a	20 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 22 (Thursday)	" 6h. 41m.	" 6h. 50m.
" 23 (Friday)	" 6h. 40m.	" 6h. 50m.
" 24 (Saturday)	" 6h. 39m.	" 6h. 50m.
" 25 (Sunday)	" 6h. 39m.	" 6h. 51m.
" 26 (Monday)	" 6h. 38m.	" 6h. 51m.
" 27 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 37m.	" 6h. 51m.
" 28 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 36m.	" 6h. 51m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917 Mar.	23rd	9h.	35.0m. a.m.
First Quarter	" "	30th	4h.	6.4m. p.m.
Full Moon	" April	7th	7h.	18.8m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	15th	1h.	42.0m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 22nd March 1917 was 30.081 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts standing crops were generally in good condition during the week ending 20th instant. Harvesting of crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals and Kaira. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 14th of Meher, 1283.
Mahomedan: 28th of Jamadiulawal, 1335.
Hindu: 15th Vad of Fagan, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 40m.; Sunset: 6h. 50m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Lecture on "Aviation" by Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Excelsior Theatre, 6-0 p.m.

Grant College Medical Society, Monthly Meeting, Grant College Library, 4-30 p.m.

Hockey: First Round, Grant Medical College v. B. E. Society's Team, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire Koweit, Jask, Charbar, Linga Bahrain, Dubai Bunderabas, Mohamerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 7-0 p.m.

Annual Ordinary General Meetings of the Fazulbhoy Mills; Currimbhoy Mills; Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills; Crescent Mills; Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works; and Pearl Mills, Limited Esplanade Road, Fort, from 3-0 p.m.

Standing Committee of the Corporation meets at 3-30 (B. T.).

SATURDAY, March 24.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round Y.M.C.A., Army Branch v. Parsi Cyclists Oval, 5-30 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanuskodi and Colombo will be closed at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia will be closed at the G. P. O. at 2-0 p.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 1-0 p.m.

Annual Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, at 5 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition at the Town Hall.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p. m. over Wednesday, Saturday and Monday 10-0 p.m. Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5 15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, March 22.

275—Drill and Instruction—Parades for the week ending 24th March, 1917:—
At Headquarters—
Buglers, Saturday, at 5-30 p.m.

276—First Aid Examination—An examination for First Aid certificates will be held at Headquarters this day (Thursday), 22nd instant at 5-30 p.m.

Members appearing for the above examination should send in their names to the Adjutant at once.

277—Shooting Rules—All members of the Corps should make themselves acquainted with shooting rules, a copy of which is posted up at Headquarters.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Telegraph Department announce that communication between Gibraltar and London has been restored.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

A meeting of those volunteers, who wish to undertake the work of collection on the "Padwa" day for the Social Service League will be held in the Servants of India Society's Home to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the ticket-books and the hand-bills will be given to them.

THEFT OF GOLD BARS.

Alarakhia Rahimtulla of Munabadevi Tank Road reports that he sent one of his servants to the Charity Sales on Wednesday with two bars of gold to get them weighed. The servant returned with one bar, saying that the other bar, weighing seventy-nine tolas and valued at Rs. 1,900, had been stolen from the shop where the scales are kept.

ARYA SAMAJ.

43rd Chaitri Anniversary will be performed at the Arya Samaj, Kakadwadi, Girgaum, to-morrow, when from 7-30 to 9-30 a.m. (B. T.), there will be Havan, Bhajan and Katha, and from 6 to 7-30 p.m. (B. T.), there will be a special public meeting when Mr. Atmaramji, Swami Vishveshwaranandji, Swami Omkar and Mr. Girjashanker, etc., will speak on "Arya Samaj—A Retrospective and a prospective View."

A FRIGHTENED HORSE.

The horse, yoked to a brougham standing at the Esplanade Bandstand on Wednesday evening, suddenly took fright and bolted, dashing the carriage against the Bandstand railings and then making away across the Cooperage. Lieut. Everton, Assistant Provost-Marshall, on noticing this, ran across in front of the horse at considerable personal risk and caught hold of the horse. After being dragged some distance he succeeded in stopping the animal. The two Mahomedan ladies and two children who were in the carriage were not injured.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Eight attacks and 11 deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Wednesday, the cases being reported as follows:—Worli, two attacks and two deaths; Maratha Hospital, two deaths; Mandvi, one attack and two deaths; Mahim, Sewri, Dongri, one attack and one death each; Dhobi Talao and Khetwadi, one attack each; Umarkhadi and Kamatipura, one death each. There was one attack of small-pox. Cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 106, as compared with 120 of the corresponding day of 1916 and 77 of 1915.

HIGH COURT.

VACATION SITTINGS

The High Court closes on Monday, the 16th April, for the summer vacation, and it opens on Monday the 11th June. The Hon. Messrs. Justices Shah and Marten sit as vacation Judges.

SITTINGS.

APPELLATE SIDE.

Monday, April 30th.—Criminal Court.
Monday, May 14th.—Criminal Court.
Wednesday, May 30th.—Criminal Court.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

Tuesday, April 17th.—Insolvency.
Friday, May 4th.—Insolvency.
Tuesday, May 8th.—Short Causes.
Friday, May 18th.—Insolvency.
Tuesday, May 29th.—Short Causes.
Tuesday, June 5th.—Insolvency.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 23RD OF MARCH, 1917.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

AFTER THE FULL BENCH WORK IS OVER

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOPAL.

70-16—1081-15—Payne and Co, The Phoenix Mills Ltd v Madhowdas Rupchand and Co a firm, Mulji and Tha.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR AND MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 49.

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

49-16—1415-15—Hiralal and Co, Bhaidas Shivdas v Bai Gulab and anr, Mehta D and L, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard, 16-3-17.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN COURT.)

O S 244-17—Motichand and D, Vithoo Nathaji Ingle v Apolanario Jose De Souza and anr, Ard H D and Co, Ch S D, 6-3-17.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

150-12.—Patell and Ez, Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite and ors v. Ganpat Mahadeo Mohite and ors, Shamrao M and H, Part Heard, Ch Sd 16-3-17.

C C 1343-16—Amin and D, Shamji Champsey v The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

C C 1204-16—Patell and Ez, Abdul Husain Abdul Karim v Messrs E P Kavarana a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

657-16.—N C Dalal (For a pauper), Purshoamdas Madhowji v. Javerchand Naranji and ors, Shroff D and D.

1037-16.—S A Tyabji (For a pauper), Korba Errayya Sayanna v. Korba Sayanna Errayya & ors, Purnanand & Co.

930-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Purshotamdas Harkissondas v. The Central India Spg Wg & Mafg Co Ltd, Wadia G & Co.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There are few Councillors who have discharged their duties as Councillors with so much devotion as Dr. Sukhia. The only way such services can be appreciated is by electing them Chairmen of the Standing Committee or Presidents of the Corporation when a suitable opportunity presents itself. Such appreciation is calculate to compensate the energetic worker and stimulate others to emulate his example bearing in mind normal human frailty. Dr. Sukhia is now seeking the Chairmanship of the Standing Committee, but he is opposed by Mr. Meyer. Mr. Meyer has been in the Corporation for nearly a year. Therefore without any offence to him he can scarcely be said to have cut his civic forth. Judging by the reports in the newspapers he has not yet opened his mouth to Corporation. In the past the best of our Civic Fathers deemed it desirable to go through several years of apprenticeship before venturing to aspire to the Chairmanship, but such modesty is conspicuously absent nowadays. The result is deterioration which cannot but be viewed with deep concern by the public of Bombay for in various ways they eventually suffer. I do not for one moment mean to disparage the ability of Mr. Meyer. I grant he will make an efficient Chairman. But is there any reason why he should be elected this year and not be required to wait for a couple of years? Unfortunately merit seldom counts with some Councillors, and their votes are cast by interested considerations. Indeed some of them are not ashamed to avow it. But I understand Mr. Meyer is a thorough gentleman, I am sorry I do not know him. But as a gentleman he would do well not to lend himself to such tactics. Mere personal honour ought to be above him. Public weal ought to be the only end in view. But it cannot be pretended that public weal will be prejudiced and not promoted by the election of Dr. Sukhia. I do not hold any brief for Dr. Sukhia. The only object in writing this letter is to secure justice for a man who has laboured long and ardently without fear or favour in the cause of Local SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Bombay, 21st March, 1917.

Private Barnett of a European regiment was drowned in a river while bathing on Tuesday evening. The deceased who was employed in a Divisional Disbursing Office went with another soldier clerk to learn to swim, but getting out of his depth lost his life.

The Government of India have decided to prohibit the import of old newspapers in bulk. The prohibition will only be applied to consignments shipped Ostensibly for their value as waste paper for packing and other purposes.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Mr. Mahomed Haji Fareed of Messrs. Mahomed Haji Fureed Brothers of Rangoon charged Tar Mahomed Usman with criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts. The complainant was represented by Mr. Acworth and Mr. K. F. Nariman while Mr. Sorab Kapadia and Mr. C. N. Kanuga defended.

The prosecution case was that the accused had been in the service of the complainant's firm since March, 1911 at Rangoon, and he was sent to Bombay as the manager of their Katha Bazar branch in October 1913, and he had a general power of attorney to represent the complainants in Bombay. The firm dealt in piecegoods, yarn and other things and it was the accused's duty to buy these goods for the requirements of the Rangoon firm, and payments were made from time to time for these purchases and the accused conducted the whole Bombay business, as also kept the books of accounts. When a few months ago the complainants heard that the accused was living in an extravagant manner and spending money lavishly, he was asked to send a statement of accounts, and the original account books to Rangoon, but the accused put off complying with this request. Thereupon the accused's power-of-attorney was cancelled and a new agent was sent down to Bombay to take charge of the firm from the accused but the accused refused to hand over the account books, and the complainant had to come to Bombay personally when the books were handed over to him on the 22nd of September after a great deal of trouble, together with a sum of annas 10-3 as the balance in hand. The complainant went through the books carefully and found that defalcations to the extent of Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000 had been committed and to cover theses frauds he had made false entries in the books of account.

On the evidence before it the Court ordered the accused to take his trial at the next criminal sessions of the High Court.

SAILOR SENT TO GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Mayne charged M. Camal, an Irish sailor, with being a vagrant in Bombay, without having any visible means of subsistence. The accused was convicted and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

COCAINE DEALERS SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Velloze charged Babu bin Hassan with possessing eight grains of cocaine without a license. It was alleged that the accused, who belonged to a gang of cocaine dealers, was coming out of Bhandari Street with the drug to sell it on Wednesday, when he was arrested. He was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Excise Inspector Dracup charged one Kassim Abdoola, a dyer of clothes with possessing half a grain of cocaine without a license. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30.

DESERTING FROM A TRANSPORT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Mayne charged Seth Baptiste, an articled coal-trimmer on a hired transport with deserting his ship on the 17th of March whilst he (the accused) was under arrest for fourteen days for refusing to work. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to forfeit one day's pay.

MAHOMEDAN'S STRANGE CONDUCT

ENDS IN SUICIDE.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Khudabux Peerbux, a Mahomedan embroiderer, aged about twenty-eight. It appeared that the deceased lived with two other embroiderers in a room on the third floor of a house in Kamatipura. He refused to speak to anyone, took no food and remained silent the whole of Monday. His friend took him out for a walk and then to a countryman to whom also the deceased would not say anything. At night his friends asked him to sleep but he remained seated. Suddenly he got up and threw himself out of a window. He fell on the road, a height of forty-five feet. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital in a conscious condition, where he was visited by his uncle to whom he said that he had jumped down to commit suicide but gave no reason for doing so. He earned sufficient for his maintenance and complained of no trouble. He died in the hospital on Wednesday. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY NOTES.

GANG OF SWINDLERS ABROAD

In consequence of information received that a number of five-rupee counterfeit currency notes have been put into circulation in Bombay, Superintendent Canty, assisted by Inspector Fuller, have been making enquiries into the matter and have succeeded in arresting a number of persons and a number of counterfeit notes have been recovered from the residents of various localities who had been victimized by a gang of swindlers. Further enquiries are being made.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The theatre-going public of Bombay are to get a pleasant surprise one evening in the middle of next week, when the new company opens at the Royal Opera House. Though the exact nature of the new company cannot be announced to-day, it is certain that some more big attendance figures will be registered in the next week or two.

MOSLEM COMMITTEE FOR ENTERTAINING WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The above Committee have received the following donations towards the object in view:—

Mr. Sulaiman Abdul Vahed, Rs. 200; Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, Rs. 200; Mr. Ali Mahomed Aba Jooma, Rs. 200; Mr. Ali Mahomed Wali Mahomed, Rs. 200; Messrs. Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed and Son, Rs. 101; Messrs. Sale Mahomed Dharamsey and Co., Rs. 51; Messrs. Ahmad Abdulla and Co., Rs. 51; Total Rs. 1,003. Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 2,506; Grand Total Rs. 3,509.

WHAT shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Originally the question was addressed to the individual, but it affects a nation as well. We are fighting for all that constitutes civilization, from the foundation upwards; for the dominant principles of humanity; for the basal realities of individual and national liberty. ¶ At last the great majority of the people realize that there is but one duty, which obliterates all selfish and personal interest, and that is the concentration of all efforts, individual and collective, on the achievement of national liberty and the re-establishment of the principles of humanity.—*The Man Power of the Nation.*

THE BOMBAY CITIZENS' EXECUTIVE Committee appeal to everyone in Bombay to show Practical Patriotism by subscribing to the INDIAN WAR LOAN.

THE Citizens of Bombay will then help the Empire and they will also help themselves.

¶ The Money invested in the INDIAN WAR LOAN will be absolutely safe. An excellent and regular rate of interest will be paid. It will help to win the War. It will advance the interests of India.

¶ INDIAN WAR LOAN can be bought in 5½ per cent. War Bonds in multiples of Rs. 100. Money invested is repayable IN FULL in 3 or 5 years. Meanwhile Investors will receive Rs. 5-8-0 (free of income-tax) per annum on Every Hundred Rupees invested. Rs. 100 worth of 5 per cent. WAR LOAN repayable in 1929-1947 can be purchased for Rs. 95 thus returning an interest at the rate of Rs. 5¼ per annum.

¶ INDIAN WAR LOAN SCRIPT can be purchased at Any Post Office Savings Bank; At the Bank of Bombay and any of its Branches; Or From Citizens' own Bankers or Brokers.

Repayment is guaranteed by the Indian Government and secured by the whole wealth of India.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The Hon. Secretaries of the above fund announce the following further contributions received:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 19,24,285-15-2; East Khandesh 37th Instalment, Rs. 38,500; Sind Branch 50th Instalment, Rs. 35,000; West Khandesh, Rs. 10,441-6-3; East Khandesh 38th Instalment Rs. 6,100; Jahagirdar of Ichalkaranji, Rs. 5000; Haliyal Taluk, Rs. 3,388-1-8, "Anonymous," Rs. 3,000; Dharwar District 25th Instalment, Rs. 2,869-15; Sirai Taluka, Rs. 2,648-1; Ankola Taluka, Rs. 2,262-14-1; Kumta Taluka, Rs. 2,291-15-11; Honavar Taluka, Rs. 2,037-9-1; Bhatkal Petha, Rs. 1,939-12-9; Dharwar District 24th instalment, Rs. 1,820-11-0; B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co., Rs. 1,575; Chairman of Stockholders of B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co., Rs. 1,500; Thana Devi Taluka, Rs. 1,500; Siddapur Taluka, Rs. 1,094-2; Karwar Taluka, Rs. 992-8-3; Yellapur Taluka, Rs. 913-11-1; H. H. Thakore Saheb of Rajkot for February, Rs. 750; Officers of P. W. D. for February, 731; Supa Taluka, Rs. 686-8-3; Sankheda Mewas Rewakanta Agency, Rs. 659-1-3; Members of Bombay Gymkhana, Rs. 500; Rajajee of Lunawada, Rs. 500; Kazwar Town, Rs. 342-1-3; Treasury Officer Broach for February, Rs. 260-9; Sardar Syedna Taher Saifuddin High priest of Bora Community, Rs. 250; District of Broach through Country Liquor Licensees for January, 1917, Rs. 231-4-3; Forest Department Karwar, Rs. 204-5; From the proceeds of a Dramatic performance by R. S. Pesandik Co., Rs. 112-2; Bhagwandas Bhawanbhai & Co., Bhimji Kara & Co., and Vrajlal Rolebhai & Co., Rs. 100; Kathiawars Kumar Party, Rs. 100; Kathiawars R. G. G. for March, Rs. 50; Mandgol Taluka, Rs. 44-4-3; Government Central Press 20th Instalment, Rs. 28-10; Capt. J. G. Eden, Rs. 30; Bilapur Branch, Rs. 17-3; Mr. G. S. Wilson Rs. 15; Sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 2-5, Total Rs. 59,54,878-15.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, March 22.

The market for jute mill shares ruled easy with very little inquiry in evidence. Clives changed hands more frequently than any other scrip being purchased by bazar operators speculatively. Coal shares were steady but irregular with only a small business passing. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal Giridih 19-12, 20; Bhalgora 25-8, 26, 26-8; Borrea (ord) 18-12, 19; Burra Dhemo 12-14, 13; Ghusick 20-8; Jaintv Central 15-12, 16; Lakurka 42, 42-8; New Beerbhoom 54-8, 55; Parasea 4-4; Royal 4-6, 4-8; Sudreadih 0-12, 0-14, 1-0.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 290; Barnagore (ord) 95, 96, 94; Clive (ord) 123, 124, 123-8, 123, 122-8, 121-8; Fort William (ord) 140, 141; Hooghly (pref) 144; Kamarhatty (ord) 281, 282-8, 283; Kanknarrah (ord) 380; Northbrook (ord) 27; Standard (ord) 278; Union (ord) 365 s. 1.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co. 7 per cent. (pref) 114-8; Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 86; Tittaghur Paper (ord) 109, 110, 111.

Government Paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 67 to 67-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-10 to 67-12.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, March 22.)

Major J. H. V. Barr, 109th Infantry, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his Military duties, vice Major R. B. Graham.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Beale to be Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. B. G. Carter, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Achratlal Chunilal Shah to do duty, pending further orders, as Deputy Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Odhavji Devji Chavan.

Mr. B. A. Dubois to be Deputy Superintendent of Agency Police, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr. Saiyid Jaffar Saiyid Zain El Edroos.

Mr. Saiyid Jaffar Saiyid Zain El Edroos, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.

Mr. Zal K. N. Kabraji to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. Brijlal Keshavlal proceeded on leave.

Mr. W. F. Wardle to be Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police in the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. R. Barker to the Third Grade of Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Mr. D. MacDonald District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 2nd May, 1917, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. J. Power to act as District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, vice Mr. D. MacDonald, proceeding on leave.

Vice Rao Bahadur Vinayak Appaji Gupte retiring, pending further orders, Mr. Dinkar Ganesh Patwardhan to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik.

Mr. Vishwanath Mahipat Kulkarni to act as District Deputy Collector, Nasik, vice Mr. Dinkar Ganesh Patwardhan.

Mr. Govindrao Yeshwantrao Mirikar to act as District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, vice Mr. Vinayak Ramchandra Sane, on deputation.

Mr. J. M. Brennan, an Appraiser in the Karachi Custom House, to act as Assistant Collector of Customs at Karachi, with effect from the forenoon of 24th January, 1917, pending relief by Mr. T. H. Potts or Mr. H. H. Hood, whoever returns earlier.

Mr. Sudhindra Kumar Haldar, I.C.S., passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on 6th March, 1917.

Mr. P. C. Wren, Principal, Elphinstone, High School, Bombay, has been granted such privilege leave on half pay as may be due to him on the 13th February 1917, in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

The appointment as temporary of Major of Captain E. M. Pyres, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, notified in the Gazette of 1st January, 1917, is cancelled.

BOY'S MARRIAGE AT 15.

At Old-street Police Court, London, on February 14, a woman asked Mr. Wilberforce for advice. She said that her son was 15 on January 1. On January 15 he took a girl to a registry office, and, representing that he was 17, married her. The girl was now expecting to become a mother. The boy had a milk round and earned 8s. a week.

Mr. Wilberforce: What do you want me to do? I cannot undo the marriage.

The Applicant: But don't you think it a shame? He cannot keep his wife.

The Magistrate advised the woman to apply to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.—The "Daily Mail."

Dr. DUBAL.

Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

Piles and Fistula cured without operation by internal treatment and without least trouble to patients. No restriction as regards diet. Testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, &c., Please enclose 1 anna stamp for reply. Eight days' medicine cost Rs. 10 as trial.

PATENT PREPARATIONS FOR TONIC.

TONIC PILLS.—Known as "King of Tonics". These are the only safe and realiable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indiscretions and loss of vitality.

They impart wonderful strength and vigor by increasing and purifying blood.

These pills have been found to be the safest cure for nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag and all the exhaustive diseases due to excesses.

These are invaluable in weak digestion. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Pills No. 1 Quantity 200 value Rs. 500 (five hundred.)

Pills No. 2 Quantity 200 value Rs. 300.

Pills for a weeks' trial Rs. 15.

BOROLIN

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. S. D. DOBROVITCH says:—

BOROLIN possesses such splendid healing qualities—Last autumn I had great pains from Ischias. By rubbing Borolin for a few days I was entirely relieved. My wife also cured her rheumatism quickly by using Borolin. My son succeeded in curing a fellow army-officer who had a very painful inflamation at a nail root, in a very short time.

Thousands of other unsolicited testimonials. If you cannot obtain Borolin at local chemists' order direct from

BOROLIN IMPORT DEPOT:—
298, Bazaar Road, Bandra.
Rs. 1-4-0 per bottle.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, along with your place of birth, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only, foreign 2 Shillings.

Hon. Rajkumar Girzanandan Sing of Sheohar Raj, Muzafferpur Dist., writes on 8-1-17:—"I am really quite surprised at your wonderful proficiency in your predictions."

The Kalinga Astrological Bureau:
Cheleyaram, Vizagapatam District.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. AND BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday in Graham's Building, Fort, Bombay, the Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, presiding. The meeting was attended by H. E. Lord Willingdon, and the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis and the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, members of his Executive Council.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, said:—

Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—In rising to propose the adoption of the Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1916, I desire, in the first place, to heartily welcome his Excellency the Governor to this meeting and to express our great gratification at his presence among us to-day, and our appreciation of this further proof of his interest in the trade and general welfare of the Bombay Presidency. I am, I feel sure, only expressing the views of every Member of this Chamber when I say that we are delighted to have this opportunity of meeting his Excellency whose whole-hearted devotion to the interests of this Presidency and whose ability and energy in the control of its affairs are known and recognized not only to all here but throughout all India. In every question regarding our welfare and progress, we are sure of an immediate lead from Government House and the deep appreciation of this real identification with our affairs is clearly shown, I think, by the loyalty and personal affection extended by the people of Bombay of all classes to the persons of his Excellency and of her Excellency Lady Willingdon. I also desire to welcome among us the Executive Members of his Excellency's Government and the other visitors who have honoured us with their presence and to thank them for the interest thus evinced in the affairs of the Chamber.

It is but fitting that, in reviewing the events of the past year, I should deal, in the first place, with the changes which have taken place in the high office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India. These changes were marked by the Chamber, in the address presented on the 1st of April last, to Lord Hardinge upon his retirement from India after a strenuous period of five and a half years marked by much private sorrow, and during which his unceasing activities for the good of the Indian people were recognized by the sympathetic and appreciative tributes paid him by the numerous representative bodies in India prior to his departure. The arrival of our new Viceroy was marked by the loyal address of welcome presented by the Chamber to his Excellency Lord Chelmsford upon his landing in India and undertaking the duties of his high office. The confidence expressed on that occasion is proving, I venture to say, well-founded, and it is only necessary to refer to the time and trouble which his Excellency has given, in the past year, to ascertaining at first hand, the necessities and requirements of this great land, and to the frank and statesmanlike nature of his public speeches, ending with his great address to the Legislative Council last month, to confirm our conviction that in his Excellency's hands the future welfare of India and her steady advancement and progress are indeed secure.

STATE *VS.* COMPANY MANAGED RAILWAYS.

While it is not possible or desirable for me to deal fully with all the numerous matters, which have engaged the attention of your Committee, it is but right that I should refer to the more important questions which we have had to deal with. One of these has been the enquiry made by the Government of India into the comparative advantages of State and Company-managed Railways. All of you have observed, no doubt, the nature of this enquiry from the published references to the matter, and I trust that you will agree with me in the conclusions which your Committee has arrived at. After pointing out that we in Bombay were probably not well placed to give a definite decision in the matter and after referring to possible advantages in the existence of both forms of direction, our Committee held the view, that provided there was a strong body of Government control to hold the scales even as between conflicting interests, the system of company-management, with lines directly interested in different seaports was likely to prove the most advantageous for the country. At the same time the Committee felt it desirable to draw Government's attention to the necessity for the Boards of such Companies as are managed at Home, to consist of men having recent and up-to-date knowledge of Indian conditions and requirements and suggested the desirability of regular visits from inspecting Directors to ensure the Board being in touch with its representatives in India and with the changing conditions of trade here. In this connection also your Committee expressed the view that the system of Company-management, was likely in the future to afford better opportunities for improvements and extensions of existing facilities than in the case of State-management and that it was desirable that company-controlled lines should be allowed to raise rupee Capital in India.

RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

As a rule, one of the matters to which your Chairman draws attention in his annual speech is the railway budget and the amount allotted therein for capital expenditure. I do not on this occasion propose to deal fully with this matter, as present circumstances are such as to make a comparison with figures and conditions of former years of little value. It is very gratifying, however, to find the gross earnings of Indian railways last year to be so satisfactory, the revised estimate for 1916-17 being over £4,000,000 better than the Budget figures. The necessities of war and the consequent need for economy, together with the impossibility of obtaining material, has made the extension of existing facilities and the development of new lines almost impossible. The existing railways, on the contrary, have been denuded, and rightly so, of some of their reserve material for the construction of railways, which are required in connection with the campaign in Mesopotamia. It must be a matter of great satisfaction to all of us that it has been possible to do so much in this way, but I sincerely trust that it will not be long before these sacrifices and deviations of material can be made good, to prevent any danger of stoppage or obstruction in the traffic on our existing lines, and to allow for the developments which the great agricultural and industrial possibilities of this country so urgently demand.

COAL SHORTAGE.

The discussion of railway matters naturally leads me to a consideration of that question which is perhaps uppermost in your minds in this connection at the present time. I mean the difficulties in the production and carriage of coal. It is almost unnecessary for me to give you a full history of all we have done, and are doing, in conection with this matter, as from time to time details have appeared in the public press. I rather doubt, however, whether anyone outside the Chamber Committee quite realises the amount of time and trouble which has been devoted to this question. Comparatively early in the year we were approched by the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, with a request that we should formulate a sytem of coal indent forms, to endeavour to assist the E. I. Railway in making the best use of the available waggon supply and to ensure as far as possible, that such wagons as were available would be used for the benefit of actual consumers. These negotiations led to a form of indent, with which you are all probably familiar, and although there have been many complaints, as was only to be expected, there can, I think, be little doubt that the system thus instituted was of material benefit to consumers in securing supplies. Subsequently a conference was held in Calcutta in July last, which Mr. Gillum, Mr. Saklatwala and I attended, together with the Secretary, to represent the Chamber. One result of the conference was to place urgently before consumers the necessity of laying in stocks during the monsoon months and certain Bombay firms and companies loyally carried out the recommendations of Government and of the Chamber in this way. It has always been the hope of the Committee, that those who followed this recommendation would be suitably rewarded, by being in a more satisfactory position, than others, when a shortage of supplies occurred again, and your Committee have fought strenuously on every occasion to secure this result. That such consumers have not benefitted as much as was hoped would be the case, is a matter to be greatly regretted, but I realise that this condition of affairs has arisen in spite of and contrary to the hopes and intentions of Government and owing to the increasing difficulties with which we have been faced recently.

POSITION STILL ONE OF ANXIETY.

A further conference was held in Calcutta in December last, at which the Deputy Chairman and Mr. Gillum represented the Chamber and at which the further action which Government could take to relieve the situation was fully discussed. Numerous informal meetings have also taken place, and I feel sure that you will agree with me that our sincere thanks are due to the Hon. Sir George Barnes for the keen interest he has taken in the matter, and for his urgent desire to use every possible means to alleviate the difficulties under which consumers have been working. I desire also to express our appreciation of the labours of the Coal Committee recently appointed in Calcutta, and upon which Mr. Cram of Messrs. Graham & Co., kindly consented to act as a representative of Bombay. I regret to say, however, that the position to-day is still one of great anxiety. We are faced not only with difficulties in the transport of coal, but also with a shortage of supplies owing to the likelihood of smaller raisings and the heavy demands upon the collieries for War purposes. Your Coal Sub-Committee had an informal discussion last month with certain representatives of the Mill-Owners' Association interested in the matter and representatives of that body are now working with our Coal Sub-Committee in scrutinizing indents. At the same time, we are in consultation with Government as to what further means can be employed to assist matters. The question is one of the most critical and important that has come before the Chamber in recent years, and I can assure you, that everything that we can possibly do for the benefit of the trade of Bombay, as a whole, has been done and is being done.

POSTWAR TRADE.

The very large issues which arise under the heading of "Trade after the War" have been subjected, as most of you know, to most serious consideration at the hands of the Chamber. Almost immediately upon taking office, the Committee, suggested to the other Chambers in India the desirability of a conference being held of all the Chambers of Commerce, with the object if possible, of arriving at unanimous decisions in connection with the points on which it seemed likely that there would be little divergence of opinion. But as it was that the Government of India were themselves considering the matter and drawing up a memorandum on the subject, it was deemed advisable to postpone the conference from time to time. Your Committee, however, drew up a series of headings for discussion at the joint conference, in the shape of certain recommendations and this was done after the questions raised therein had been fully circulated to Members. The recommendations, therefore, while not claiming to be final decisions upon all the points raised, did in effect, convey certain conclusions, at which your Committee had at that stage arrived, and gave an idea of the views they were likely to hold on some of the points to be considered. Later, in the year, and after the receipt of Government's memorandum the Sub-Committee was re-formed, and during the last few months has again been considering these questions. Finally, an informal conference of the various Chambers was held in Delhi, ten days ago, at which certain conclusions were arrived at, and at which it was found that on many points the various bodies were in full agreement.

CONCENTRATION OF ENERGIES ON WAR.

Now, I am well aware that the question of the advisability of discussing the conditions of trade after the war have been a matter of considerable controversy, and that while some people hold the view that a consideration of these questions is immediately and urgently necessary, others think that any discussion of this kind is futile at present, and that we must concentrate all our energies on winning the War, before talking about what is going to happen afterwards. I think Gentlemen, the truth as ever, lies half way. Any discussion which in any way adversely affected the devotion of our energies to the immediate business in hand would be the greatest misfortune. But on the other hand there are certain matters which it is desirable and necessary should be decided without delay, so that if decisive results be attained, earlier perhaps than any of us dare to hope, we shall not be unprepared for peace as we were unprepared for War.

RESTRICTION IN SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

I must, however, refer briefly to the unfortunate restriction in the sale of weekly "Councils". We all understand, I think, the cause of the trouble and we realise that the action taken by the Secretary of State was forced upon him by the exceptional conditions arising out of the War.

So many other restrictions are in force to-day preventing trade being carried on under normal conditions, that it seems of little use to refer particularly to the unfortunate results of even such an important measure as this reduction in the sale of "Councils." As, however, every impediment and every restriction to free and natural trading is a blow of greater or less magnitude to the welfare and prosperity of India and while fully realizing the difficulties of the position so ably set out by the Finance Minister in his recent speech, I trust that Government may be able to adopt the suggestion which was recently made to them by the Chairman of the Bengal Chamber and give some indication of the possibilities of dealing with the Exchange position for at least a short time ahead. We have been told of the only methods which will be available in the coming year to enable the Secretary of State to meet the demands of trade, and I fear that these measures will prove inadequate indeed. When to these financial difficulties are added the other restrictions which War entails, the immediate outlook for trade is far from satisfactory.

IMPERIAL BUDGET.

There are two matters upon which I desire to offer the Chamber's wholehearted congratulation to the Hon. Sir William Meyer; firstly, the masterly Financial Statement presented to the Imperial Council last month, and, secondly, the splendid and courageous proposal of a free gift from India of £100,000,000 to the British War Chest. We cannot be expected to entirely welcome the imposition of a super-tax upon profits, in view of the fact that such a tax may, to some extent, restrict the industrial development of India, at a time when that development requires increasing and whole-hearted support. It cannot be denied that certain industries have made exceptional profits, owing to war conditions, and it is but right that such profits should contribute to the extraordinary expenditure of the time. But an excess profits tax imposed in special circumstances and for a brief period is a different matter altogether from a super-tax upon income which hits many who have practised thrift and self-sacrifice in the past. So far, however, as the income of individuals is concerned, I have little to add as we must all fully realise the necessity for service and sacrifice on the part of every citizen of the Empire, rich or poor. But, in the case of Companies and trading concerns, while we appreciate the concession made in exempting 10 per cent. of profits earned, I cannot but regret the necessity for a form of taxation which may indirectly encourage unsound distribution of earnings, and which acts against the important principle of capitalization of profits, under which principle British trade and enterprise in the past have been built up upon a firm and sure basis of security.

THE WAR LOAN.

It is too early yet to say what response there will be to the invitation to subscribe to the New Loan, but I think we may congratulate the Government of India upon their endeavours to meet the circumstances of all classes of the people, while putting forward proposals of an attractive character and free from unnecessary restrictions. I will not dilate upon the advantages offered to investors, or the opportunities given to every patriot to whole-heartedly support the Empire in this time of need. These matters have already been fully dealt with on other platforms and other occasions and with the splendid lead his Excellency the Governor has given to his people of this Presidency, I have no fear but that Bombay will do her full share in supporting the loan, and thereby bringing nearer the day of victory and peace. I sincerely hope that the estimate of £10,000,000 which, it was stated, might be expected as a result of the issue, will be found to be largely exceeded.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

The question of the improvements necessary in the status and efficiency of the volunteers was, as you know, a matter of representation by previous Committees of the Chamber, and we were therefore in a position to heartily welcome the introduction, by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, of a Bill to provide an Indian Defence Force, under which the services of every able-bodied European, and of a number of Indian volunteers will be available for the Army in India. The introduction of the Bill is so recent and has had such widespread notice and publication, that I do not think it is necessary for me to do more than repeat what I said in the Imperial Legislative Council. While we entirely welcome the measure and regret it was not earlier introduced, and while we appreciate the opportunity for service, however humble, in connection with the war, which is thus made available for us, we earnestly hope that the Act will be applied under rules and regulations, which will enable the trade of the country to be carried on, with as little disturbance as possible under the circumstances. Full consultation is required with those whose knowledge and experience will inspire our confidence and secure that if still further interruption of trade is necessary, the loss to the country thereby occasioned, will be compensated by the addition of men of business-training and experience to help in the solution of the exceptional problems with which the nation is now faced.

QUESTION OF A CITY COURT.

A matter upon which the opinion of your Committee has been invited by Government, is the desirability of creating a City Court in Bombay or alternatively of extending the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court as at present constituted. After very careful consideration of the question, we found that we were not in full agreement with the other public bodies, and we advocated in preference to the alternatives already put forward that a special Commercial Court should be constituted within the High Court of Bombay. Full details of this matter will be found, in due course, in the report and I need only say here that we appreciate Government's desire to assist in improving the efficiency of the methods under which commercial Causes are instituted and tried, and we hope that the scheme we have suggested may prove as effective as other methods proposed, and that it will be possible to bring it into force without any dislocation of existing arrangements, and with much less expense than would be required by the institution and erection of a Special City Court.

MR. M. N. HOGG.

The Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg, Deputy Chairman, said:

The first matter to which I must refer is the coal situation. The Chairman has referred to the system of special indents which was established. During the latter part of January and the early part of February it was found that, although wagons were duly reported to be allotted against our indents, there was but little coal actually coming forward against the indents and that mills in particular were receiving hardly anything. The situation became increasingly serious and urgent representations by your Sub-Committee to the Coal Committee in Calcutta elicited the unsatisfactory information that sufficient wagons were scarcely available for the requirements of these classes of consumers whose needs had been classed as more urgent in the national and public interests than the needs of mills. Consequently there was little hope of despatches of coal for mills and other industrial consumers being anything but extremely irregular. The Coal Committee in Calcutta suggested as the only possible remedy that they should arrange to despatch complete rakes of coal to this Chamber, and that this Chamber should pay for, take delivery of and stock the coal and resell it to those consumers who were in urgent need. You will readily understand that this proposal was far from welcome to your Committee. It involved a complete departure from the recognised functions of the Chamber and a plunge into heavy and responsible commercial operations with which the Chamber was not equipped to deal. After very careful consideration however the Committee came to the conclusion that as this appeared to be the only chance of preventing the stoppage of many mills it was their duty to accept the proposal in the public interests. They therefore replied to the Coal Committee that if such rakes could be sent they would make the necessary arrangements at this end.

This system has now been started and several rakes of coal have already arrived and been allotted to consumers, while we have advice of further supplies on the way or in view. It was at first intended that the Coal Committee should endeavour to send us one rake daily but it soon became evident that this would not be sufficient and the Coal Committee are now aiming at a despatch of two rakes daily. It is no exaggeration to say that almost the whole coal for the mill and other industrial consumption of Bombay is now coming through the Chamber. This involves a very heavy responsibility on the Chamber, but I can state confidently that this system of rakes had not been introduced several mills would already have been stopped and we should be faced with the possibility of a partial paralysis of our mill industry. I do not pretend that the situation is not still very serious or that we can count upon receiving sufficient coal to satisfy all needs, but there can be no doubt that we are receiving very much more coal than would have otherwise arrived in Bombay. I therefore feel that we were justified in committing the Chamber to this responsibility.

HOME REMITTANCES.

Another point to which I wish to refer arises out of an interview which your

(Continued on page 8.)

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

PARSI PIONEERS (3) BEAT BOMBAY POLICE (1)

A rather amusing display of hockey was the result of the meeting between these two teams in the first round of the above tournament on the Oval on Thursday, when the Police team had to admit defeat to their nippier opponents by the margin of two goals the scores being three goals to one. It was a game of desultory hitting and running in which there were many interesting episodes, which of course, came as a great relief to the dull monotony of sixty minutes' run with the ball. There was, however, no lack of enthusiasm on either side and the Police team though beaten played gamely to the send. The Parsi Pioneers were quicker on the ball and showed at times skill and combination. Two goals were registered during the initial period by the Parsi team, Makuchanta and Monji being credited with the goals. After ends had been changed the Police attacked oftener, but they fumbled miserably in front of the goal and many good openings were lost. Guzdar increased the Parsi lead and Wood for the Police team reduced the margin ten minutes before the close.

The teams were:—

Parsi Pioneers:—Lakdawalla; Irani and Mehta; Ghandi Sarkari and Colabawalla; Monji Lilanwalla, Makuchania, Guzdar and Mistry.

Bombay Police:—Saul; Wood and Stockes; McCullogh, Varden and Navis; Davison, Toussent, Mr. Wilson, Hobson and Clews.

LAWN TENNIS.

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.

Capt. & Mrs. Kirkwood beat Mrs. Cocke & H. G. Cocker 9-7, 6-2.

"NEW INDIA" APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

APPLICATION TO JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 22.

"New India" says the judgments of the High Court of Madras in the "New India" case, nine in all, together with the grounds of appeal and arguments on them, go to England for an application to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for leave to appeal.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A SECRETARIAT CLERK.

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 22.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Teunon and Newbould an application was made on behalf of one Netai Sunder Sing, lately a clerk in the Bengal Secretariat, Public Works Department, who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Darjeeling, of cheating and using a forged document and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

It was alleged that the petitioner had drawn Rs. 1,000 from the Darjeeling Treasury by means of two forged applications purporting to be signed by the Hon. Mr. T. Donald, Financial Secretary, through a peon of the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon. He paid Rs. 160 to the peon as hush-money. The peon, however, told Mr. Lyon everything, which led to the arrest and subsequent conviction of the petitioner.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal and directed the release of the appellant on bail pending the hearing of the appeal.

WHAT CURARE IS.

ARROW POISON OF SOUTH AMERICAN NATIVES.

Curare, of which a good deal was heard at the Old Bailey when the interesting Wheeldon family came up for trial, is the most popular of poisons among the natives of South America, though in practice it is usually mixed with other substances. The manufacture is an elaborate process, says the "Observer," and one tribe, the Karahone, have such pre-eminence in the art that the exchange of their products constitutes the nearest approach to trade to be found in the upper reaches of the Amazon.

The Karahone medicine-men are so expert in toxicology that they are said to be able to saturate a hammock in such a way that it is death to recline in it.

The completed curare poison is a thick brown liquid, and each man carries about a small pot of it, into which he dips his arrows before discharging them.

Different poisons are used by the aborigines of other continents. The natives of the Congo employ one they know as "Kombe"; and the Dyaks of Borneo find a similar use for the juice of the famous upas tree.—The "Daily Mail."

(Continued from column 6.)

Calcutta, has not remained behind, and there are many others who have likewise done their utmost to make the present loan a being success.

What I want to urge upon them is that those who have already done something must not rest on their oars and those who have not yet thought of doing their bit must not waste time any longer, but take time by the forelock. Prove to the world that you are a great asset of the Empire!—Yours, etc.,

"MADHUKARA."

Bombay, March 22.

WAR LOAN

LATEST FIGURES.

NEARING THE FOURTH CRORE.

The following are the progressive totals of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, up to the time of going to press:—

	Rs.
Bengal (including Calcutta)	1,82,74,200
Bombay ..	1,36,06,800
Madras	8,43,200
United Provinces ..	10,02,100
Punjab	27,81,900
Burma	11,52,600
Bihar and Orissa ..	3,08,200
Central Provinces ..	2,76,400
Assam	41,500
Minor Administrations..	2,67,400
Total Rs.	3,85,54,300

PUBLIC MEETING AT MADRAS.

PLEDGE TO SUPPORT LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 22.

A public meeting convened by the Sheriff will be held at the Senate House tomorrow under the presidentship of H. E. the Governor.

The Hon. Sir John Wallis will move:—That we the citizens of Madras in public meeting assembled express our warm and whole-hearted approval of India's contribution of £100 millions towards the cost of the war and welcome the announcement to issue the Indian War Loan as affording another opportunity of demonstrating India's desire to take its share of the obligation and responsibility thrown on the Empire by the mighty struggle in which it is involved and we further pledge ourselves to support the loan to the utmost of our ability.

The resolution will be seconded by Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer and supported by Sir Bernard Hunter. The other speakers on the resolution will be the Hon. the Rajah of Bobbili. Dr. T. M. Nair and Rao Bahadur P. Theogaraja Chetty.

COOPERATIVE CENTRAL BANKS.

RE-PRESENTATIVE MEETING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 22.

At a meeting of representatives of Co-operative Central Banks it was unanimously decided that co-operative societies of Bengal should support the war loan. It was further decided to ask all Central Banks to invest in war bonds and post office certificates, all or a large part of their own reserve funds, and of reserve funds of village societies entrusted to them for investment. It is intended to make this investment a provincial investment.

MARWARIS AND THE WAR LOAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is satisfactory to note that the authorities as well as responsible members of other sister communities have come to realize the fact that the Marwari community also, as a whole, is an important factor in the constitution of the Indian Nation. The members of the Marwari community, also, have become conscious of their own importance, and it is with this knowledge of their growing importance that they have set about to place their house in order, and are doing everything in the way of advancing the cause of their own community as well as that of their country and countrymen. The Marwaris have done much during the last five or ten years, but now is the time to make a supreme effort and to redeem their fair name from all wicked aspersions, and to win the gratitude of Government and admiration of the people.

I admit that their community is comparatively a small one and consequently the number of enthusiastic youths to join the Defence of India Force may be small amongst them indeed. But they can help the country to win the war in the other way, namely, by helping the Government financially. It is but meet that they have made a good beginning. One of the members of their community alone has contributed one crore of rupees to the Indian War Loan (I mean Rai Bahadur Hookmachand Sarupchand). Let others come to compete with this individual contribution, and if they surpass him there are those in our community who will show the stuff they are made of. Seth Sheonarain Balkoodas has, also, given splendid donations to various war funds and other charitable institutions both at Calcutta and Bombay, and has contributed so handsomely to the Indian War Loan that it is no wonder that he has won the gratitude of eminent officials and high personages. Rai Bahadur Hariram Govindka, the present Sheriff of

(Continued in column 5.)

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Sooji ..... Rs. 15-0 per doz
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, March 23, 1917.

THE EMPIRE'S "SPANDAU."

In moving his Resolution regarding India's contribution to the war in the Imperial Legislative Council the other day, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya made it perfectly clear that the people of India were ready to bear every sacrifice which they might, in reason, be called upon to make to help the Empire to victory, to the extent which their resources render possible. The various ways in which India has already rendered help to England in the hour of trial were recounted by Sir William Meyer in his Budget speech with a completeness and in a manner that may cause no small pride and satisfaction to all patriotic Indians. It is hardly necessary to refer to them over and over again, especially in view of the fresh and substantial burden of £100 million which India has accepted in the shape of the Indian War Loan. But, as Pandit Madan Mohan pointed out, "men's memories are short, and there has been a persistent and regrettable attempt on the part of some people and papers, both here and in England, to belittle the support which India has rendered to the cause of the Empire and of the Allies in this unprecedented war." It becomes, therefore, necessary, in order that India's financial contribution to the war may be adequately appraised, to emphasise certain very important considerations,—considerations that are overlooked by the critics who suggest that India has hardly felt the war.

These considerations are urged with striking force and lucidity by Mr. A. Yusuf Ali in his article "India's Effort: is it sufficiently understood?" in the February number of the "Nineteenth Century," to which we referred on a previous occasion. It cannot be too often repeated, that, to quote Pandit Madan Mohan again, while the Indian people "feel grateful that their trade and security have been materially assisted by the command of the sea established by the Navy, it seems to be forgotten in some quarters that in timely help of the troops and officers, whom India had trained and maintained for years and at enormous expense, was of inestimable value in saving the cause of the Allies from irreparable injury in the early days of the war, and that but for that help the prestige of the Empire might have been in serious jeopardy in the East." A man, as Mr. Yusuf Ali says, can show no greater love or loyalty than this: that he die for his brother. "India has shed freely of the blood of her sons in far-off lands which the Indian countryside had hardly even heard of before. Indians have given freely their personal services: the grievance is that so many offers were and are rejected." When it comes to hard cash, India's levy, Mr. Yusuf Ali adds, must be judged, not by absolute figures, but by the standard of her wealth and capital as compared with those of other parts of the Empire. In this matter the real danger is that what should be obvious is generally lost sight of. Mr. Yusuf Ali, therefore, has to labour the point that

A poor man by the way-side, offering to share his crust of stale bread with one in need, is making a far greater sacrifice than the rich man who writes out a cheque for £100 for the Red Cross Fund, the millionaire who combines patriotism with 5 per cent., or the industrial magnate who battens on excess profits after paying a duty of 60 per cent. to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

What then is the all-important consideration? It is "the fact,—the ever-insistent fact in peace and war,—" in spite of "the dazzling gifts in cash and kind poured into the war pool of the Allied cause and into the war charities and loans by the Indian Princes and magnates, the Indian provinces, cities and corporate bodies," that "the mass of the people live in extreme poverty and have no reserve to tide them over difficult times." Taking the figures quoted by Sir Robert Giffen before the British Association in 1903, it may be roughly estimated that the *per capita* income in the United Kingdom and the Dominions is about £40 to £50, while it is less than one-twentieth of these figures in India; that the same proportion also roughly corresponds to the ratio of wages of an unskilled labourer in the two economic spheres respectively; and that the capital per head works out to £10 for India and £361 for the United Kingdom, the disparity being one-thirty-sixth. Taking the analogy of any reasonable scheme of taxation according to ability, which recognises both the principle of graduation and the exemption limit, Mr. Yusuf Ali has no difficulty in showing that, in the comparison of British and of Indian incomes,—only 113,000 persons have incomes of £666 or over in British India, while in the United Kingdom, with less than one-fifth of the population, the number of persons paying a super-tax on incomes above £3,000 was 28,815 in 1914-15. Another no less important consideration is the totally contrary economic effect of the war on India on the one hand and on Great Britain or the self-governing Dominions or, indeed, in neutral manufacturing countries, on the other. The difference arises out of the fact that India is paramountly an agricultural country, while all these are, above everything else, manufacturing countries. Of course, there is a shrinkage of production in all countries, but, as Mr. Yusuf Ali points out, the production of war materials is the chief industrial feature of the times, not only in belligerent countries, but also in neutral countries. In predominantly manufacturing countries, therefore, as he says,

in spite of the drain of men into the fighting forces, the manufacturing production, in view of the enormous quantities of munitions of war required, is not much less, and possibly greater than before, as the men who remain work at higher pressure, there are severe economies, and a vast number of women have been drafted into the industrial army. A certain limited number of classes have suffered in income, but probably the aggregate incomes are greater than in the pre-war days, so that the rise in prices is in some degree compensated for.

In India the conditions are reversed:

She imported the simplest manufactured articles of daily use, some of them even from countries now ranged in war against us. Of her imported glass bangles 93 per cent. used to come from what are now enemy countries; of her imported enamelled ironware 89 per cent. had a similar origin. The supply of these and similar goods being entirely cut off, the rise of prices has been on a scale unknown in manufacturing countries. The same remark applies, though in a smaller degree, to manufactures imported from within the Empire or from the Allies; there is less surplus production in the countries of origin, and the scarcity of freights makes the imports in many cases prohibitive.

The actual contribution of India to the military financing of the war, as we have already said, has been described by Sir William Meyer. In this connection, there is, however, one consideration, the importance of which is not sufficiently realized. And this has reference to what Mr. Yusuf Ali describes as the accumulated "Spandau" treasure of the British Empire, which has been contributed by India for years past, beyond her local needs and her own resources. As Mr. Yusuf Ali says:—

If we place side by side the military Budgets of Great Britain, India, and the Dominions, and *the proportion they bore to their total Budgets*, we shall realise at once the enormous contribution which India has been making for years past towards the defence of the Empire, and which alone enabled India to be first in the field, next to Great Britain, with a well-trained veteran army, complete with its equipment, immediately on the outbreak of the war.

	Military Budget 1913-1914 Millions of £.	Percentage to Total Budget Revenue.
Great Britain	28.2	14.5
India	18	22
Australia	2.5	10
Canada	1.5	5
South Africa	1.15	7.7

The figures for India refer to British India only, and do not include the cost of the Imperial Service troops maintained by the Indian States, which are also a true contribution from year to year to the military strength of the Empire. If British India had paid for her pre-war army the same percentage of her total revenue as Canada, she would only have paid about £4,000,000 for her army, and saved every year £14,000,000.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIGENOUS MEDICINE.

One of the most hopeful signs of the times in regard to Indian progress is the many-sidedness of the activities that are engaging national effort. That is as it should be. National development to be really sound and harmonious must proceed on comprehensive and co-ordinated lines. Nothing that touches the well-being of the people can be neglected. Side by side with political rights, the claims of social and industrial reform are now full recognised, and it is gratifying to find that other aspects of national life that have been for years an object of unmerited neglect and apathy are at last receiving attention. As an example we may take the All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Conference which has just held its seventh annual session at Delhi. The objects of the Conference and the matters that have occupied its deliberations have a direct bearing on the welfare of millions of the population of this country. The indigenous systems of medicine in India have latterly fallen on evil times. The disorganisation, inseparable from a period of transition, could not have failed to operate adversely in any case on both the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems. Moreover, the keen competition of Allopathy, with all the impetus of unceasing European advance and experiment behind it, proved in the early stages to be a factor of discouragement rather than otherwise. Yet nothing could be more certain than that neither the Ayurvedic nor the Unani treatment deserves to disappear from the country. Both the systems have long traditions behind them, and an undeniable record of efficacy. But it is equally true that they have not kept pace with the general advance of the healing art throughout the civilized world during the last fifty years and more. They have rested on their laurels to the point of stagnation, and specially in surgery they have been content with almost mediaeval notions. What was needed was a large movement to modernise both the theory and practice of the two systems,—bringing them into line with the ideas and requirements of up-to-date scientific research. And it is along these lines, we note with satisfaction, that efforts are being made to secure the revival of both the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems.

The Hon. Mir Asad Ali Khan, who presided at the Delhi Conference to which we have referred, delivered a strikingly sensible presidential address; and, what was specially noteworthy, he brought to the deliberations of the Conference the right spirit: "I cordially welcome", he said, "every movement that tends to bring closer the Hindus and the Mussalmans on a common platform for their common good: Your Conference, I am happy to say, is one such movement as it brings together the Vaidyas and the Hakims for mutual exchange of thought and for common and united efforts." Coming to the practical question of the revival of the indigenous systems, it has two main aspects. First, is it worth while? And, second, if so, how? As regards the first point, Indian opinion would almost unanimously answer in the affirmative. Nor would that be so on mere grounds of sentiment. Those who have taken the trouble to acquaint themselves with the facts of the problem—and their number unfortunately is pitifully small,—know that there is a substantial case for both the Unani and the Ayurvedic systems. So distinguished an authority as Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, in strongly supporting the Hon. Mir Asad Ali Khan's resolution in the Imperial Council last year regarding the investigation of the indigenous systems of medicine said:

"The motion now before us deals with a subject to which I have devoted considerable thought during the thirty-six years of my residence in the East, and as I said the other day at Indore, the longer I remain in India and the more I see of the country and its people, the more convinced I am that many of the empirical methods of treatment adopted by the *Vaids* and *Hakims* are of the greatest value."

And the Surgeon-General added:

"Why then should the Allopath arrogate to himself the right to appropriate for his individual benefit all new discoveries, denying these privileges to the practitioners of other systems of medicine? This appears to be especially unfair when it is borne in mind that 90 per cent. of the Indian population live in rural areas where the *Vaids* and *Hakims* are,—and will be for many years to come,—the chief attendants of those dumb millions alluded to in recent speeches in this Council."

These ideas represent an exceptionally broad-minded and sympathetic outlook on the part of Sir Pardey Lukis, who was also fortunate enough to secure the endorsement of Lord Hardinge. If only a few more of the distinguished British colleagues of the Surgeon-General in India could see their way to take a similar enlightened and generous interest in the indigenous systems as they now obtain in India their reform, we feel sure, would go forward with a swing. As for the methods to be adopted to bring them up-to-date there is no lack of suitable and feasible suggestions, some of which, indeed, have already been taken up and are yielding satisfactory results. The president of the Delhi Conference recommended, among other reforms, the creation of a modern side to the Ayurvedic or Unani institution, the inclusion of Physiology, Anatomy and Elementary Surgery in the curricula of studies, and the provision of post-graduate courses of study, where practicable, in order to encourage a comparative study of ancient and modern systems. Mir Asad Ali Khan also rightly laid emphasis on another important requirement that is essential to the fruition of the larger reforms, viz., the training of the indigenous chemists and druggists. So far the Indian Hakim or Vaidya has not only been a medical practitioner but his own chemist and druggist. The continuation of that arrangement is neither possible nor desirable in the altered conditions of Indian life and commerce. The two departments have got to be a separated and individually specialised in to yield the maximum of results. A physician and a surgeon should no longer be called upon to worry about or have charge of the "Attar Khana," On the other hand, the question of supply of pure indigenous drugs should be settled on sound business-like lines.

In this connection we would draw attention to the instructive communication on the development of trade in indigenous drugs that appeared in our issue of Tuesday last from Hakim Abu Yusuf Isfahani, one of the leading local Unani physicians, who has taken the pains to work out an eminently practical scheme. It should commend itself to all who are interested in the movement of Unani and Ayurvedic reform. If the interest that has manifested itself of late in the whole question is worked out to practical results, there is no reason why the great tradition of such famous Indian physicians as Hakim Mahmud Khan, Kaviraj Vijayaratna Sen, and Hakim Ghulam Nabi Khan should not be maintained by new generations of Hakims and Kavirajas. We trust that increased public interest will be taken in this question.

Notes of the Day.

The Dardanelles Debate.

It cannot be said that the debate in the Commons on the Dardanelles Report constituted a very edifying spectacle for the Empire or our Allies. We agree with Lord Fisher that when the country is in great jeopardy it is not the time to tarnish great reputations, asperse the dead and discover our weaknesses to the enemy. And for that reason, as we said from the first, both the appointment and the publication of the Report of this Commission are to be deprecated. But since the Report has been published it is only fair and, in fact, eminently desirable, that those who have been criticised should be allowed to speak in their defence. Lord Fisher can please himself but he cannot claim silence for others, and Mr. Asquith and Colonel Churchill were fully justified in defending themselves in the House. So far as one can judge, the Report of the Commission has not made out a case of either negligence or blamable blunder against those who were responsible for the undertaking. On the other hand, there cannot be two opinions but that it achieved very valuable results and was within an ace of a stupendous success. The one grave allegation against the late Government, that the War Council did not meet during the critical period of these operations, loses its gravity in face of Mr. Asquith's statement that throughout these operations he, Lord Grey, Lord Kitchener and Colonel Churchill were in almost hourly consultation.

An Impossible Text Book.

We do not profess to know who is responsible for the selection of text books prescribed for the different courses of the Bombay University, but we would like to draw the attention of the Director of Public Instruction, as well as of the Senate, to a very unfortunate lapse in this regard. The B.A. course in Persian prescribed by the University, includes, we understand, the "Siasat Nama" of Abu Ali Hasan ibne Ali Nizamul Mulk. It is a well known and, on the whole, unobjectionable work, but in order to be used as a University text book it needed careful and discriminating selection of the parts that were suitable for the purpose. As it is the version of "Siasat Nama" included in the *Persian course (published by one Khuda Bukhsh ibne Bahram at the Muzaffari Press, Bombay), contains at least one* anecdote that renders it altogether impossible as a University text book. We wish to avoid any detailed reference as the *authorities should have no difficulty in* discovering it for themselves. It is astonishing that such a tale should have been allowed to go in. We hope the book will be immediately withdrawn from circulation, and an expurgated edition substituted.

The Roadside Barber.

The problem of the roadside barber in large Indian cities is certainly one of *considerable difficulty. Perhaps a case can* be made out against him of being a public nuisance in certain thoroughfares. On the other hand he is something more than a public convenience, he is, as the Commissioner of Police remarked in the Corporation yesterday, an absolute necessity and, anything like a wholesale attempt to prevent the plying of his trade in the open would be a hardship not only on him but, on the large public that patronises him. There is no reason why the barber should be a nuisance any more than the street hawker or squatter is a nuisance so long as his operations are confined to suitable areas and the localities where his services are mostly required. The analogy made yesterday between barbers and paupers is economically unsound. The pauper, if he is a beggar, is a parasite, and in Bombay usually one who has deliberately selected the profession of one. The barber is an economical necessity and the lower classes in India cannot afford to pay such fees to barbers as would enable them to pay rent for a shop. We quite agree with Mr. Vincent that the barber and his client, both being poor men, it would be cruel to attempt to drive them from the roadside. The suggestion for the erection of booths for their accommodation seems to us worthy of consideration.

Indians and the Preventive Service.

The higher Preventive Branch of the Customs Department is one of the many official preserves from which Indians as such are generally very rigorously excluded. We had occasion previously to comment on the manner in which the claims of Indians in the Preventive Service were ignored in the new reorganisation scheme sanctioned for Bombay. The grievances of Indians in the Preventive Service at Karachi are as serious as in Bombay. From a reply given to a series of questions on the subject by Mr. Bhurgri at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council last week, it appears that there is only one Indian among the 22 Preventive Officers in the Customs Service at Karachi. It is also noteworthy that, though since 1912, there have been four permanent and 51 temporary leave vacancies, not one Indian was selected for any of them. And this in spite of the fact that there are several Indians in the Service having from 10 to 30 years' experience in this and other Government departments and also that, as a rule, the appointments in the lower or the higher grades do not require different qualification tests, the work done by persons in both the grades being practically the same.

Bright Prospects.

The following reply given to one of Mr. Bhurgri's questions, will give a fair idea of the bright prospects which Indians have in the Preventive Service:—

The number of Indians in the Preventive Service other than Preventive Officers is as under:—

3 Warfingers.

One on Rs. 100 appointed to the Preventive Service on 8th April 1904; so had 12½ years' service in that Department though his total length of service is 34 years and 11 months, 2 years and 2 months of which were in the Educational and Salt Departments.

One on Rs. 70 appointed to the Preventive Service on 1st May 1912; so had 4 years and 8 months' service in that Department though his total length of service is 20 years and 9 months.

One on Rs. 60 appointed to Preventive Service on 1st May 1912; so had 4 years and 8 months' service in that Department though his total length of service is 15 years.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur visited his Excellency at the Secretariat yesterday morning.

Miss Knox lunched at Government House yesterday.

His Excellency the Governor presided at the annual general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon.

Their Excellencies attended a Concert at the Colaba War Hospital yesterday evening.

The members of the Girls' Friendly Society took tea on the Government House Sands yesterday.

Captain W. Lumsden, R.N., Major H. A. L. Hepper, Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., and Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., have been appointed by the Bombay Government to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

News has been received from England of the success of Miss Padmaja Naidu *(daughter of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in her* Higher Local Cambridge examination in Mathematics a rare distinction for Indian girls, and the first of its kind in the Nizam's Dominions.

ANGLO-FRENCH ADVANCE CONTINUES.

INTENSE PRO-WAR FEELING IN U. S.

RAPID BRITISH ADVANCE.

EAST OF PERONNE.

ANOTHER FORTY VILLAGES OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Mar. 21.

A British communiqué this evening says we advanced rapidly south-eastward and eastward of Peronne reaching points ten miles eastward of the Somme. We occupied another forty villages in this area.

The enemy is developing considerable resistance at a number of places between Nurlu and Arras but his rearguards have been steadily expelled from positions and our progress continues.

We carried out successful raids eastward of Arras and north-east of Neuvile St. Vaast. We repulsed a raiding party eastward of the latter. The enemy blew up a mine south-eastward of Ypres damaging his own trenches.

ENEMY FALLING BACK FASTER.

REAR-GUARD ACTIONS NEAR PERONNE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Mar. 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says squalls continued all night adding to the discomfort of campaigning but not affecting the ground which remains practicable for the movement of the horse, foot and guns. The Germans are leaving many civilian inhabitants whose joy at being liberated is pathetic.

Yesterday evening the Germans were falling back faster and making less resistance between Ham and Peronne, but the northward retirement is stubborn. Here our advancing troops are frequently met with machine-gun fire by the rearguards. It appears that the pivot of the great German swing has now reached Arras. Our patrols south of Peronne are entering the smoking villages seven miles east of the river.

I am informed from an unimpeachable source that certain German cavalry regiments were ordered to leave horse dung near the wells. The inference is obvious.

ENEMY RESISTANCE ON SOMME CANAL.

DRIVEN BACK AS FAR AS MONTESCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 3-50 p.m., Mar. 22.

Last night's French communiqué said: North of Ham the situation is unchanged. Our light troops maintained contact with the enemy between Roupy and St. Quentin. We forced a passage in the morning, east of Ham at two points of the Somme Canal in the face of vigorous resistance. We cleared the north and east banks of the Canal and drove the enemy back as far as the outskirts of Clastres and Montescourt. The enemy flooded this region.

The majority of villages before our lines are burning in the region of St. Quentin. We made progress north of Tergnier. There was some skirmishing in the valley of Ailette. The enemy who were occupying in force the east bank of the Crozat Canal and Ailette vigorously bombarded our lines. We made considerable progress north of Soissons, fighting several lively actions. The majority of the reconquered villages are in ruins. East of the Meuse the enemy launched several attacks against the Calonne trench all of which failed.

BRITISH AVIATORS' DARING FEATS.

ADMIRED BY FRENCH CORRESPONDENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 21.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 22.

French correspondents on the British front express great admiration for the work of our aviators. They state that bomb throwers and machine gunners of the flying corps, flying low, often daringly attacked cavalry and dispersed infantry concentrations, while they have also driven back convoys or annihilated many retreating convoys.

METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

LICENCE FOR TRADE BY ENEMY SUBJECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 22.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce has passed a resolution in favour of the metric system of weights and measures and urging that enemy subjects be only allowed to trade in the United Kingdom after war by licence.

FRENCH ADVANCE.

ALL POSITIONS SOLIDLY ORGANISED.

TEN MORE VILLAGES TAKEN.

PROGRESS NORTH OF SOISSONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 22.

A French communiqué says skirmishes between our cavalry and detachments of the enemy occurred on the road between Ham and St. Quentin. We brilliantly carried last night the Chateau-des-Avrlennois village, just east of Ham, in spite of keen defence by the garrison.

We occupied the general line of the Ailette, south of Chauny.

All positions reached have been solidly organised. We made considerable progress at night north and north-east of Soissons, the right and the left of the Loan road and have taken ten new villages.

We penetrated a German trench north of the Chambrettes farm on the right bank of the Meuse, which we had previously bombarded. We found there numerous enemy dead.

ALLIED ADVANCE BETWEEN OCHRIDA AND CERNA.

1,500 MEN AND 20 OFFICERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Mar. 22.

Reuter's correspondent with the French Headquarters in Macedonia says, in spite of snow and rain the week's fighting on the Allied front between Lake Ochrida and the Cerna has successfully prepared ground for more serious operations. Fifteen hundred men and twenty officers were taken prisoners.

The French advanced to the slopes of Cravehastena beyond Magarevo, freeing Monastir, and there have been daily bombardments therefrom.

The Italians captured a quarter mile of trenches beyond Hill 1050.

The British brought down two aeroplanes.

GAS-SHELLS ON MONASTIR.

MANY OLD MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CORFU, March 21.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., March 22.

A telegram from Salonika says that the Bulgarian bombardment of Monastir with gas-shells on the 17th instant, killed 81 old men, women and children, while 61 persons were gassed and are not expected to recover.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., March 22.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—Apart from engagements on the Somme and the Oise no events of importance have occurred.

APOLOGIA FOR GERMAN RETREAT.

MINIMISING THE LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, March 21.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., March 22.

A semi-official Berlin telegram says the German withdrawal creates a completely new situation in the West. The telegram asserts that the retirement was effected unknown to the Allies. For instance, Peronne was evacuated during the night of March 13th and occupied in the evening of the 17th.

The telegram adds:—Everything serviceable to the enemy was destroyed, though the greatest consideration was paid to the inhabitants. The operations were carried out like peace manoeuvres and apart from some men who lost their way in the wide terrain we sustained no losses.

FRENCH CABINET.

A MINISTERIAL DECLARATION.

SUPERIORITY OF ANGLO-FRENCH EFFECTIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 21.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Mar. 21.

In the Chamber to-day M. Ribot read a Ministerial declaration stating that the Government was determined to carry on the war to victory.

Referring to the German retreat, he said, although doubtless the prelude to further battles in which the enemy would expend his last efforts, France felt confidence in view of the results obtained by the clever strategy of leaders of armies.

The British and French effectives were superior to those of the enemy and France's war material enabled her to fight on equal footing and as long as necessary.

Referring to Russia he hoped that the development of republican institutions founded on popular sovereignty might be completed without serious trouble.

He foreshadowed fresh taxation and prohibition of unessential imports.

NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

CHAMBER'S UNANIMOUS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, March 22.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., March 22.

The Chamber has unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the Government. The references made by M. Ribot to Russia's splendid concord with the Allies were frantically cheered.

SUMMER TIME IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 21.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 22.

The summer time begins on March 24th and ends on October 7th.

ENEMY AT COSTABELLA.

REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS BY ITALIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Mar. 22.

An Italian communiqué says we repulsed with heavy loss repeated attacks preceded by violent gas shelling at Costabella.

DISTURBANCE AT "PEACE" MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., March 22.

While Mr. Pethick Lawrence, Peace Candidate in South Aberdeen, was speaking to an audience of 200 persons, the hall was rushed by several thousands and the windows were broken. The police charged the mob.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

STATEMENT OF LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Mar. 22.

The Admiralty announces that 2,528 ships arrived during the week and 2,554 sailed.

Sixteen vessels of over 1,600 tons were sunk and eight under 1,600 tons.

Nineteen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. Twenty-one fishing boats, including seventeen sailing craft, were sunk.

The Admiralty announces that two minesweepers were sunk. In one case there were no casualties; in the other case 14 were drowned.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF WAR NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 22.

The result of the War National Steeplechase, run at Gatwick is as follows:—

Ballymacad	1
Chang	2
Ally Sloper	3

Nineteen ran.

Won by eight lengths with four lengths between second and third.

Betting 100 to 9 against Ballymacad, 11 to 2 against Chang, 20 to 1 against Ally Sloper.

GERMAN BARBARISM.

FRENCH PRESS MOST INDIGNANT.

SUGGESTED MEASURE OF RETALIATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Mar. 21.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 22.

Newspapers are most indignant at German barbarism, especially the carrying off of the girls from Noyon and the wanton destruction of the historic castle at Coucy. It is suggested that the Allies inform Germany that a German town will be destroyed for every French and Belgian town mined.

HUNS' BARBAROUS WANTONNESS.

VANDALISM AND ATROCITIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Mar. 22.

Reuters correspondent at Headquarters, wiring on the night of the 21st instant, describes a visit to Nesle which afforded some of the most striking examples of the Huns' barbarous wantonness. The enemy had hurriedly departed two days before they had intended, hence they had discontinued work reducing buildings to mounds of rubble with pickaxes. Street bridges had been blown up.

He instances the treatment of a once beautiful chateau at Etalon, which was unscathed while the Germans lodged in it, but is now gutted of its contents, every window-pane broken, door panels bashed in and balustrade splintered.

The inhabitants of Nesle had to attend the roll call daily and the Mayor had to stand alongside the Commandant. Whenever a civilian failed to salute the Commandant ceremoniously when answering his name the Mayor was sentenced to three days' imprisonment.

REPORT OF RIOTING IN BERLIN.

IDENTITY OF L30

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 21.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Mar. 22.

A telegram from Oldenzaal, on the Dutch-German frontier, dated the 21st instant, says there are persistent rumours of great rioting in Berlin whither regiments from the eastern frontier are reported to have gone to maintain order.

German telegrams now make it clear that L39 which was brought down at Compiegne was one of the airships which raided England.

A SECRIT MEETING AT MUNICH.

FOR OVERTHROW OF BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 21.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 22.

The "Tageblatt" states that a secret meeting of the National Committee for Speedy Defeat of England was held at Munich when measures for the overthrow of Bethmann-Hollweg were discussed.

RUSSIAN PURSUIT OF TURKS.

RECONNOITRING ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 22.

A wireless Russian communiqué says in the direction of Sakkiz while pursuing the Turks we entered the Turkish territory.

There is great reconnoitring activity on the western front.

NEED OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

EXTENSIVE DRILLING BY PRO-GERMANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
HARTFORD (CONNECTICUT), March 22.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., March 22.

Most Atlantic States have already appropriated the defence funds. The Governor of Connecticut has stated that emergency legislation will be expedited. There was an extensive drilling every night by the enemies in their midst. The activities of munition-makers would be a problem of war time.

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

INDIAN DELEGATES WELCOMED.

PROCEEDINGS NOT TO BE PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 22.

The Imperial Conference sat for two hours to-day. The Dominion representatives welcomed the presence of the Indian delegates. The Conference, which adjourned until the 24th instant, decided that so many subjects to be discussed were intimately connected with military operations that nothing should be published.

AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT ISSUED.

DOMINIONS TO EXPRESS VIEWS ON PEACE TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Mar. 22.

An authoritative statement has been issued regarding the Imperial War Conference. It says:—

During to-day's discussion which dealt purely with preliminaries the general desire to concentrate all energies on the prosecution of the war was unmistakable. The absence of an Australian representative was much regretted. The feeling is growing that one of the most satisfactory features of the Conference is that it will afford an opportunity for the Dominions to express their views regarding peace terms. It is felt more and more that the part they have played in the war and the fact that they have regarded it as their own struggle equally with Britain's fully entitle them to this right. From this point of view as well as from others, the Conference is undoubtedly an historic event of first importance."

INTERNMENT OF WAR PRISONERS.

QUESTION BEFORE WAR CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 22.

Mr. Hope stated that the War Cabinet was considering a mutual arrangement for interning in a neutral country prisoners of war who had been a long time in captivity.

DEBATE IN LORDS.

LORD FISHER REFUSES TO DISCUSS THE REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 3-50 p.m., Mar. 22.

Speaking in the House of Lords, Lord Fisher stated "When the country is in great jeopardy it is not the time to tarnish great reputations, asperse the dead and discover our weaknesses to the enemy. Therefore I shall not discuss the Dardanelles Report. I shall await the end of the war when all truth can be made known."

POST-WAR SETTLEMENT OF SOLDIERS.

MR. HODGE OUTLINES SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., March 22.

In the course of a speech yesterday, Mr. Hodge outlined the scheme for settling soldiers after the war. He stated that a great central committee was being formed, composed equally of representatives of capital and workmen and local committees were being organised in a similar way, which would look after the soldier at the expiration of one month's furlough.

He appealed to employers and trade unionists for support.

EMANCIPATED RUSSIA

GREETINGS FROM MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS' RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., March 22.

A notice has been given of the following Government motion:—

This House sends the Duma fraternal greetings and tenders to the Russian people heartfelt congratulations upon the establishment among them of free institutions in full confidence that they will lead to not only the rapid and happy progress of the Russian nation, but the prosecution with renewed steadfastness and vigour of the war against the stronghold of autocratic militarism which threatens the liberty of Europe.

SURRENDER OF WINTER PALACE.

HOW IT WAS EFFECTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 22.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Mar. 22.

When the revolution broke out the War Minister and General Khabaloff prepared to defend the Winter Palace and posted a strong guard with machine-guns there. The palace officials unsuccessfully urged a recision of the order and finally telephoned to Grand Duke Michael, who on his arrival requested the War Minister and the General to withdraw the force. These showed signs of obduracy, whereupon Michael as Grand Duke and Tsar's brother commanded their obedience and the garrison evacuated the Palace.

POLITICAL AMNESTY PROCLAIMED.

CONSTITUTION OF FINLAND CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 21.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 22.

The Provisional Government has proclaimed a general political amnesty.

It has also confirmed the constitution of Finland and provided for an early convocation of the Finnish Diet.

The Government has increased by two milliards of roubles the amount of notes that the State Bank may issue.

VISITS OF DUMA DELEGATES

HOW PORTOPOPOFF ESCAPED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, March 21.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 22.

The Duma delegates are visiting the front and the Black Sea Fleet also the provinces to explain the significance of the results.

It transpires when Protopopoff first learned that an armed mob was approaching his residence he escaped by a back exit without telling his own guard. He drove off to the village of Shuvalovo, a few miles from Petrograd and then, in order to put the pursuers off the scent, suddenly ordered the chauffeur to drive to another suburb where he took refuge in a doctor's house for two days. Then his brother arrived and persuaded him to surrender.

Kerenski announces that the sentences on prisoners who escaped or who were released by the mob during the revolution will be halved if they voluntarily surrender.

ATITUDE OF TROOPS.

WESTERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTS SIDE WITH PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, March 22.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., March 22.

The Premier, Prince Lvoff, has informed Reuter's representative that the western and south-western fronts sided with the people. There have been some excesses on the northern front, but order and discipline have been restored. The whole Baltic Fleet is in favour of the Government, as is also Finland. The Government is keeping in touch with the Council of Workmen's Delegates and dissensions are not anticipated and the convocation of the Constituent Assembly is only a question of months.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

HOW GENERAL IVANOFF WAS COWED DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, March 22.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., March 22.

It transpires that there was a dramatic scene at the Tsarskoye Selo after the outbreak of the revolution. General Ivanoff, ignorant of the extent of the revolution, proclaimed to the troops that the Tsar had appointed him Commander-in-Chief in Petrograd and exhorted them to march against the capital. The garrison, however, sided with the revolutionaries and despatched a delegate to negotiate with General Ivanoff, who ordered his arrest, but revoked the order upon the delegates warning him that if he did not return by a certain hour, the heavy artillery would raze to the ground, the palace containing the Tsaritsa and her children.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

BARBERS ON THE FOOT PATH.

ARE THEY A PUBLIC NUISANCE?

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding, when the question of barbers plying their trade on the footpaths adjoining the Falkland Road Gardens was discussed at some length and created a good deal of merriment. The whole agenda was gone through before adjourning, as there was little contentious matter in it.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. J. B. Vakil and others regarding the nuisance caused on the Kennedy Sea Face by the stopping of the watering of the ride as before. It was also complained that owing to the dim lights a gentleman had been assaulted by a ruffian on that road.

Mr. Barodawalla moved that the letter be recorded in accordance with the resolution of the Standing Committee.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji moved an amendment that the President be requested to write to Government, requesting them to kindly comply with the request of the petitioners. He said the expenditure involved in this case, was a trifle, and should be incurred in the interests of both the riders and pedestrians.

On Mr. Haveliwalla's seconding the amendment, it was passed.

BARBERS IN FALKLAND ROAD.

Mr. M. H. A. Haveliwalla moved: "That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the great number of barbers who are plying their trade on the footpath adjoining the Falkland Road Garden and he be requested to take steps to keep the footpath clear of the barbers."

He said some time ago Mr. Wacha had spoken of the nuisances in the City and here was an ugly nuisance on this footpath where hundreds of barbers were sitting plying their trade; this also happened near the gardens; many persons had been fined by the magistrates, but there was no abatement of the nuisance. Opposite Kemp and Company's shop at Byculla scores of barbers were sitting and publicly shaving people. This nuisance ought to be removed. It was time for the Corporation to raise their voice and do something in the matter. Although it was the duty of the police to remove obstructions of this nature, it was also the primary duty of the Municipality to remove such a nuisance. He said the particular garden he was referring to, would in time be called the Barbers' Garden, and he hoped Dr. Sukhia would bear him out.

Mr. J. A. Wadia: If there are Barbers' Lanes, why cannot there be a Barbers' Garden? (Laughter.)

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded.

THE BARBER A NECESSITY.

Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent said he also objected to the nuisance, as a citizen, to the footpaths being used by barbers or the hawkers. But where were they to drive them away from Falkland Road? The barber was a necessity. If they were constructive they should erect booths where the barbers could ply their trade. The barber was a poor man and so also his client, and it would be distinctly cruel to drive these men from a place where they had been plying their trade for years and years. If they drove the barber from Falkland Road he would go to Queen's Road and it was impossible to exterminate the barber, just as the beggar.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah said there was a great deal of force in Mr. Vincent's statement. Now that the Commissioner's attention had been drawn to the subject he thought there was nothing more to be done.

Mr. J. B. Petit said he sympathised with the mover of the resolution. He thought both the Corporation and the Police were to be blamed for this state of things. If paupers were taken before the magistrates why should not the barbers also be taken there? They must consider the question seriously.

POSSIBILITY OF A BARBERS' STRIKE.

Mr. Mantri hoped their measures would not lead to a strike of the barbers as a great deal of inconvenience would then be caused.

Mr. R. S. Navalker supported the resolution.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said they were in a difficult position, for they had been told of the consequences whether they rejected or accepted the motion. They had sympathised with the barbers in the past whereby they had perpetuated the name of Barber Lane. (Laughter.) He recommended the withdrawal of the motion.

Dr. D. B. Master said if the barbers congregated in one place and created a nuisance, that nuisance must be removed. The police must take more energetic measures.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Haveliwalla after briefly replying withdrew the motion.

TRAMWAY EXTENSIONS.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding for sanction a proposal submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company for extending the tramway system along Sandhurst Road, and Esplanade Road, and for doubling the present single track along Colaba Road.

The matter was referred to the Tramways Committee for early report.

TRAMWAY SIDING IN CHARNI ROAD.

The Corporation also considered a letter from the Commissioner requesting approval to a proposal submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Traways Company to extend the tramway lines along Girgaum Road so as to form a terminal siding in place of the existing tramway siding in Charni Road.

On the motion of Mr. Mantri this matter was also referred to the Tramways Committee for report.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding repairs to the portions of Lamington Road (*a*) between Grant Road and Foras Road and (*b*) between Falkland Road and Bellasis Road. The first portion of Lamington Road is to be raised about 18 inches as it is frequently submerged during the monsoon. The work of raising it is progressing rapidly. With reference to portion (*b*) the east side of it is in good condition. On account of shortage of metal this portion could not be repaired as early as was intended. The repairs have now been completed, and the road has been treated with tar, excepting a small portion between Gilder Lane and Dharamsey Mills which will also be tarred when the drainage works are completed."

On the motion of Mr. H. P. Mody the letter was recorded.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner regarding the filling in of the Jambli Tank at Mahim Bazar Road and reservation of it as a playground. The Commissioner stated:—"The area of the Jambli Tank, 168 feet by 210 feet, is not sufficient for a recreation ground. I am of opinion that this ground should not be diverted from its present use. A large playground might be reserved out of the reservation grounds, which have been proposed in connection with the development of Mahim."

On the motion of Dr. M. C. Juvle the letter was referred to the Roads Committee for consideration and report.

The Corporation then adjourned.

U. S. AND THE WAR.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS CALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 22.

President Wilson has called an extra session of the Congress for April 2nd in order to take action regarding the state of war which admittedly exists between the United States and Germany.

U. S. AND GERMANY.

PROMINENT MEN SUPPORT ENTRY INTO WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Mar. 21.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 22.

At a meeting of the Union League Club Messrs. Roosevelt, Root, Hughes and other prominent men urged the entry of the United States into the war.

Mr. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, urged that the Congress immediately legislate enabling the Government to lend its credit to the Entente. He suggested a credit of a billion dollars on the simple obligation of Britain and France.

COPPER MERCHANTS' SPLENDID OFFER.

PRO-WAR MESSAGES POURING INTO WHITE HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 3-50 p.m., Mar. 22.

The Principal copper producers have agreed to furnish the Government with £45 millions of copper at half the market price for the army and the navy.

State Governors, Congressmen, officials and influential citizens are sending numerous messages to White House favouring war in the fullest sense.

The Cabinet when deciding to urge President Wilson to convoke an extra session of the Congress was absolutely united. It is understood that President Wilson will discuss the need for universal military training. The proposed volunteer army of half a million is intended to be the nucleus of an army of three millions.

LORD MILNER'S RECENT VISIT TO RUSSIA.

SAFETY OF THE TSAR AND OTHER RUSSIAN ROYAL PERSONAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 22.

In the House Commons at question time Mr. Balfour stated that Lord Milner while in Russia made no attempt to interfere directly or indirectly with internal politics.

Mr. Bonar Law said as far as he knew there was no reason to fear for the safety of the Tsar or other Russian Royal personages.

RUSSIAN MONEY MARKET.

INCREASING CONFIDENCE OF BUSINESS MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Mar. 21.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Mar. 21.

The Rouble exchange rate is constantly increasing whilst the other rates are decreasing, showing the confidence of business men in the Russian revolution.

THE GRANDMOTHER OF REVOLUTION.

A WOMAN'S COURAGE.

A Reuter telegram stated that a wonderful reception awaits the venerable Madame Breshkovsky, styled the Grandmother of Revolution, who had been for twenty years a prisoner in Siberia. The following is the story of her life as given by Mr. G. H. Perris, a well-known authority on Russia.

Madame Katherine Breshkovsky is the daughter of a nobleman. She grew up amid evidences of the misery of the peasants on the one hand, and influences of Western thought, not then under the censor's ban, on the other. Full of the fresh enthusiasm of the Emancipation days, she opened a village school, witnessed the disappointment of the people who thought they were to get land as well as liberty, saw them flogged into a less exacting frame of mind. So she became a reformer. In St. Petersburg, with her mother, she met Radicals in Society and out of it, and, returning to the country, resumed her teaching work among the peasants. Here she married a liberal landowner. Husband and wife presently fell under police surveillance for their activity in zemstvo work, while Mme. Breshkovsky's father was deposed from office without trial, and some of their friends were exiled to Siberia. The news of the Netchayev trial in 1871 reached these people like an alarm bell. "I was at this time twenty-six years old. My husband, like me, had a whole life before him, and therefore I felt that I must speak frankly. I asked him if he were willing to suffer exile or death in this cause of freedom. He said that he was not. Then I left him."

Mme. Breshkovsky joined a revolutionary circle in Kiev, one of the most active centres of the movement, and at once entered upon propaganidst work, passing from village to village in peasant dress, gathering little groups in the log-cabins, and speaking to them in parable and homely argument. At length she was tracked down and conveyed to St. Petersburg, where she lay in prison for two years, to be brought to trial with "the 193." For a protest against the unfairness of the trial, her sentence was increased to five years in Siberia with hard labour, with exile for life. In those days there was no Siberian railway, and the journey by the great post-road, jolting *telega* by day and filthy *etape* by night, was an experience calculated to break any but the most resolute spirit. This spirit was not broken. After ten months in the prison of Kara, Mme. Breshkovsky was transferred to the village of Barguzin in Trans-Baikalia. In the summer of 1881, in company with three other "politicals", she made an unsuccessful attempt to reach the Pacific coast, and after various adventures, was captured, brought back to Kara, and sentenced to four years' hard labour and forty strokes of the lash. The latter punishment was not carried out. Here she suffered with the other women politicals in the repeated "hunger strikes," but before the culminating incident of the flogging of Mme. Sigida, Mme. Breshkovsky was removed to the wretched Buriat hamlet of Selenginsk, near the Chinese frontier to the south of Lake Baikal, where Mr. Kennan saw her in October, 1885. She was then, he writes, "a lady perhaps thirty-five years of age, with a strong intellectual face, a frank, unreserved manner, and sympathies that seemed to be impulsive and generous. Her face bore traces of much suffering, and her thick dark wavy hair, which had been cut short in prison at the mines, was streaked here and there with grey; but neither hardship, nor exile, nor penal servitude had been able to break her brave, firmly tempered spirit or to shake her convictions of honour and duty. She was, as I soon discovered, a woman of much cultivation, spoke French, German and English, and was a fine musician. She was now under direct supervision and control of the local chief of police; there was not another educated woman, so far as I know, within a hundred miles in any direction; she received from the Government an allowance of a dollar and a half a week for her support; her correspondence was under police control; she was separated for life from her family and friends; and she had, it seemed to me, absolutely nothing to look forward to except a few years more or less of privation, and at last burial in a lonely graveyard beside the Selenga River. Almost the last words she said to me were, 'Mr. Kennan, we may die in exile, and our children may die in exile, and our children's children may die in exile, but something must come of it at last!' "I have," says Mr. Kennan, "never seen nor heard of Mme. Breshkovsky since that day. She has passed as completely out of my life as if she had died when I bade her good-bye; but I cannot recall her last words to me without feeling conscious that all my standards of courage and heroic self-sacrifice have been raised for all time and raised by the hand of a woman."

The whirligig of time brings strange changes; and so it happens that while Mr. Kennan is forbidden again to penetrate into the prison-house of the Tsar, Mme. Breshkovsky, as I write, said Mr. Perris, twelve years ago, twenty years after he left her in the heart of Asia, is carrying on, in the United States, a crusade by voice and pen on behalf, of the cause to which she has given her life. After seven years of the isolation, just described, and more years in Tobolsk and other Siberian towns, she was permitted to return to European Russia in September, 1896, and at once re-joined the revolutionary movement as an active organizer for the Revolutionary Socialist Party, moving about from town to town and village to village, and more than once narrowly escaping recapture. If the progress of the next few years equal that of the last, she may yet see the substantial victory of the movement which seemed to have been extinguished when the American traveller found her in her place of punishment.—"The Englishman."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Continued from page 5.)

Committee recently had with Mr. Gubbay, the Controller of Currency. Mr. Gubbay read out to us telegrams from the Secretary of State, in which the Secretary of State appealed to all firms and companies who had remittances to make homewards to make them only through the banks. He pointed out that if remitters allowed themselves to be tempted by attractive rates of exchange into sending their remittances through other channels they endangered the success of the measures which he had taken for maintaining the stability of exchange and for financing exports of national importance through the banks. Mr. Gubbay emphasised the national importance of this matter and the Committee assured him that if he would address the Chamber officially they would circulate the letter to all members and would appeal to them for their co-operation; they also expressed the confident opinion that this co-operation would be readily forthcoming. You have all received within the last few days copies of Mr. Gubbay's letter with a covering letter from the Committee and all I desire to do is to urge upon every member that the should loyally respect the Secretary of State's wishes in this matter.

The report was adopted.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

H. E. Lord Willingdon, addressing the assembly, said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It is I believe many years since the Governor of this Province has had the privilege of being present at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, and I should like at once to thank you, Sir, and all the members of your Chamber for your courtesy in inviting me here to-day to assist in your deliberations, I am the more gratefully sensible of your action because it gives me the opportunity as head of the Government to thank your Chamber and all the other organizations in this city which have the care and interests of trade and commerce in their hands, for the cordial and thorough co-operation that you have all shown to Government during the period of the war, and for the ready advice and assistance you have given us on the many difficult questions which have arisen from time to time. I can assure you that nothing has given me more satisfaction during the last 4 years than the knowledge that the relations between Government and your Chamber have been of an entirely harmonious and mutually helpful character. You, Sir, in your most able and interesting speech have discussed with great knowledge the important questions of trade and finance with which your Chamber has been engaged during the past year, and you have been able to express your opinions on those questions with a freedom and independence which is not permitted to one who is like myself an official of Government.

COAL SITUATION.

While, therefore, my remarks must be of a very general character, there are certain points connected with your speech to which I should like at once to make a special reference. In the first place I should like to express to your Chamber my very sincere appreciation of your zealous efforts in assisting to relieve the very difficult situation which has arisen in this country owing to the shortage, for reasons which you have clearly stated, in the supply of coal. I am glad to feel that for the present the immediate difficulties have been met, and that the forebodings that the mills would be closed down and railway traffic gravely curtailed have not been realised, I agree that the situation is still not free from anxiety, but I trust that the difficulties which lie in the future will be satisfactorily met. I would venture to urge that in order to assist the Calcutta Coal Committee in their task it is very necessary that they should secure from us an accurate estimate of our requirements. I make this observation because I am given to understand that the figures originally furnished to them from Bombay of their monthly requirements and of stocks in hand were such that, if they had been accurate, the supplies in Bombay must have been exhausted before they were actually replenished from Bengal. Let me add that I fully endorse your expression of thanks to Mr. Crum for the care and attention he has given to our interests on the Coal Committee, and should like to express my further thanks to Mr. Suklatwalla and Mr. C. N. Wadia for agreeing to represent the interests of the Millowners' Association thereon.

WAR LOAN.

Your references to the War Loan lead me to make but one observation, which is that I am sure I can rely on every member of your Chamber to promote and popularize the loan, and to assist us in all ways to ensure that our Presidency does its full share in supplying our Empire's needs and showing by our generous investments our complete confidence in the justice and the certain triumph of our Empire's cause. It will be a great satisfaction to you all to feel that a late Chairman of your Chamber, Mr. Birkett, is doing invaluable service as Chairman of the Bombay Citizens' War Loan Committee, and has thrown himself into his task with an energy and zeal which I hope may prove infectious and ensure the complete success we all desire to achieve.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

The passing of the Bill for compulsory service of Europeans in this time of war has been cordially approved by us all and I have all confidence that the members of your Chamber who come within the Act will as cheerfully undertake the obligations which it imposes as has been done by our fellow citizens in other parts of the Empire. The usefulness of our present volunteer force has been shown during the past months when a considerable number of them have been continuously on duty. I entirely agree with you, Mr. Chairman, that all care should be taken when selecting from those liable to service to minimise the interference with and inconvenience which must necessarily be entailed, to our great business firms, for it is all-important that the trade of the country should be carried on with as little disturbance as possible. I am certain however that all the European firms will be willing to make whatever sacrifices may be required of them in this contribution to the common cause.

May I in this connection take this opportunity of referring to a matter on which I should be grateful for the views and opinions of your Chamber? A few weeks ago General Knight informed me that he had received communications from certain business firms suggesting that they might be willing to give positions in their firms to suitable officers of the Army or Navy, who, while incapacitated by wounds from further military service, were otherwise in good health and anxious to secure employment in civil life. I thought this matter sufficiently important to write to the Secretary of State, and he a few days ago cabled to me cordially approving of the idea, and suggesting that he should appoint a committee at the India Office which might deal with any applications which might be sent. Might I invite you gentlemen to consider whether there is a possibility of developing this suggestion, and further, if, in the event of your viewing it with favour, you could form a committee out of your members and deal direct with the committee to be appointed by the Secretary of State?

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.

Mr. Chairman, I was glad to note that at the conclusion of your speech you struck a note of confidence in the future, a confidence which, I think is thoroughly justified by a survey of the situation which to my mind holds out great possibilities for our future development. We have had, as you have shown, Sir, serious difficulties to contend with but their effect on our trade has been infinitesimal as compared with most of the other great nations engaged in this terrible struggle, and after victory is assured we shall start with the immense advantage of being a great producing country, able to supply many of the urgent requirements of those countries which have been devastated by the effects of the war.

Taking agriculture first, I think we can claim that our progress has been of late years of a sound and satisfactory character. We have been blessed with excellent seasons; there is every indication of an increased desire on the part of the farming population to employ more up to date methods, and the continued advance that is taking place for both canal and well irrigation is diminishing year by year the anxiety of a possible failure of the monsoon. If we turn to the promotion of industries, I think I am entitled to say that there is every indication that the admirable work which has been done by our local Industries Committee is likely to produce before long very practical results and I should like to express on behalf of Government my very sincere appreciation of their services which have been so readily given, notwithstanding the fact that all its members are very busy men, and also to thank Mr. Thomas for the admirable manner in which he has performed his duties as Secretary. We look forward to a visit from the Industrial Commission next cold weather, and feel sure that their enquiries and investigation will porve that the potentialities of industrial development in India are second to none in the Empire. And lastly, if we consider the possibilities of our trade and commerce after the war, I think the outlook is very bright indeed. We are already supplying, notwithstanding the difficulty of freightage, Egypt and the Mediterranean with our natural products to an extent hitherto unknown; and when a stable and settled administration exists in Mesopotamia and in that great tract of country which has hitherto been known as German East Africa I think I may say without undue optimism that this city and Presidency are peculiarly well situated for developing a large and profitable trade between ourselves and those countries.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

Now if as I think there is good reason for confidence in the future, there is one note of warning I would wish to strike, one question I would like to ask the members of your Chamber to-day. Are we looking ahead far enough to prepare for all possible emergencies? Are we organizing satisfactorily all our forces here so as to make our position secure for future years? You, Sir, in a sentence, referred to this matter in general terms with which I cordially agree, when you said that while we ought not to allow anything to divert us from every effort towards our main purpose of winning the war, still we ought to be prepared, directly war is over, with a definite policy on certain questions to which you have referred and which will require to be settled without delay. But it is more in its local aspect that I think it absolutely necessary to look well ahead, and I want in a word or two to refer to two matters which seem to me to be of prime importance in this connection.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

If we believe in the future prosperity and progress of our trade and commerce, it follows of necessity that we who are responsible for it must provide for the inevitable expansion of this city which this increasing prosperity entails. I should like you gentlemen to know that Government and, though I cannot speak officially on their behalf, I am sure the Municipality also, are fully alive to the importance of this matter, and when financial conditions allow we will take practical measures to extend the possibilities of our city's development. Perhaps I may add here in parenthesis that though when I first arrived here I was an opponent of the Back Bay Reclamation, I am convinced that a considerable expansion will have to be undertaken in that area. Again, if we believe in the increasing business of our town, we ought to look well ahead with regard to the matter of our labour supply and I own that from a purely business point of view this is a matter that causes me considerable anxiety. There is already at many times of the year a shortage of labour and a very large amount of it is of a purely casual character. If agriculture develops rapidly, if our trade and industry increase considerably, that shortage will year by year become more acute, and I am convinced that it is only by great employers of labour taking the necessary steps to raise a permanent class of workers in decent homes and healthy surroundings, under conditions which will give them opportunities of bringing up their children to follow their trade after them, it is only by this means that we shall avoid in the future a situation of real and serious difficulty.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, while thanking you once more for your courtesy in inviting me here to-day, let me warmly congratulate you on your very successful tenure of office in your important position, and let me add that from what I know of him, I think we may rest confident that in the Hon. Mr. Malcolm Hogg your Chamber has secured a most capable and efficient successor. In view of the excellent war news we have had within the last few weeks let us hope that, during his term of office, the victory of the Allied arms will be assured, and that peace and ever increasing prosperity may reign through this land.

LATEST CABLES.

POTSDAM BYELECTION.

OVERWHELMING VICTORY FOR SOCIALIST MEHRITEG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 22.
Recd. 2 a.m. Mar. 23.

The by-election at Potsdam in succession to Liebknecht resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Socialist Mehriteg, who has for a long time been under preventive arrest.

BOMBS ON GERMAN SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, Mar. 20.
Recd. 2 a.m. Mar. 23.

Bombs have been discovered on three of the seized German ships. It is believed that it was the intention to sink the vessels in fairway.

"SUBSCRIBE TO VICTORY LOAN"

ADDRESS TO BERLIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, March 22.
Recd. 2-0 a.m. Mar. 23.

Havenstein, President of the *Reichsbank*, addressing the Berlin Chamber of Commerce exhorted his hearers to subscribe to Victory Loan which would bring peace and a great indemnity.

SECURITIES CARRIED OFF BY ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMPIEGNE, March 22.
Recd. 2-0 a.m. Mar. 23.

Before leaving Noyon, the enemy carried off securities valued at 18,000,000 francs.

HOLY SYNOD'S EXHORTATION.

TO OBEY NEW GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 22.
Recd. 2-0 a.m. Mar. 23.

The Holy Synod has sent a message to Churches exhorting obedience to the new government declaring that the revolution is the work of God.

CANADIAN POSTMASTER-GENERAL RESIGNS.

TO RECRUIT A BATTALION OF FRENCH AT QUEBEC.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

OTTAWA, Mar. 21.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 22.

M. Pierre Bloudin, the Postmaster-General, has resigned, having volunteered for overseas service. He will probably recruit a battalion among the French in Quebec. M. Bloudin is aged forty-three and has been a cabinet minister for three years.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATION.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, March 20th

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	.. ..	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain to Continent	.. ..	.. ..
Futures at New York May	.. ..	18 61+12
Futures at New York July	.. ..	18.59+11
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	19.05+60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	.. ..	.. ..
Tone of Spot Cotton	.. ..	.. ..
Futures at New Orleans May	..	18.09+5
July	..	18.03+5
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	.. —	
Demand Bills	.. .. —	..
Silver Commercial Bars	.. .. —	..

For BODY, BRAIN & NERVE
Vitafer
The All-British Tonic Food
Restores the Physical, Mental and Nervous energies so quickly used up in modern life.
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SUPPLIERS OF DRUGS & MEDICINES TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY
THE INDIAN TONIC!
BURGOYNE'S
EASTON'S SYRUP.
Promotes a healthy appetite, restores vigour to the system and builds up the strength of invalids in a way that is truly marvellous. There are many brands of Easton's Syrup but only one "Burgoyne's" which never fails.
Specify "Burgoyne's."
Sold by all Chemists throughout India.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LTD.,
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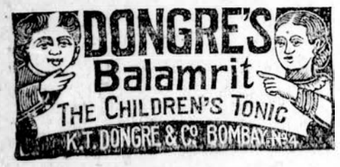

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This medicine is an invaluable specific. It allays burning in the urethra and cures long-standing cases of a well-known disease of that organ in three days. I invite the attention of those who require this sort of Medicine, to give me a trial and judge for themselves of the value of this Medicine. (Price—1 Rupee).
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Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

WHY WE SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO THE INDIAN WAR LOAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Finance Member to the Government of India in his last Budget speech has explained the series of measures adopted, since the outbreak of the War, to help remittances being made between the United Kingdom and India. He has, however, only briefly alluded to the difficulty experienced by the Secretary of State for India in meeting all the demands for Council Bills. I shall endeavour to make this point somewhat clearer, as our duty to contribute to the War Loan depends in a great measure on a clear understanding of this question.

Generally the Secretary of State for India sells his Council Bills to bankers and other financing houses in London to enable them to transfer funds from London to India to meet the increased demand for money on this side and to make remittances on account of English importers of Indian commodities. The outbreak of the war has made it impossible for England to send sufficient of her own commodities to other countries as a set-off against her imports. This has consequently left her with an adverse balance of trade towards the United States of America and other neutral countries from whom England has been freely drawing her foodstuffs and war materials. Though we are actively participating in the War ,still by our very great export to England and with a greatly reduced import from her we resemble in this respect to a great extent some of the neutral countries, especially the U.S.A.

Trade activity in India together with the above-mentioned adverse balance of trade against England produced an enormous demand for Council Bills about the close of last year. During last November and December the weekly tenders for Council Bills were on an average about Rs. 5 crores, and the Secretary of State had gradually to increase his weekly offers to Rs. 80 lakhs over and above an average weekly selling of 'specials' for Rs. 75 lakhs. This produced a grave situation for the Indian Treasuries and their stock of silver was greatly depleted in meeting these Bills. Probably on representations from the Government of India the Secretary of State for India had to fix his weekly offers to Rs. 80 lakhs and then to raise it to its present figure of Rs. 120 lakhs with no 'specials'. To show the intensity of the demand for Council Bills, it may be stated further that for the week ending January 3rd 1917 the offers of the Council Bills were 120 lakhs, while tenders amounted to nearly 12 times this figure, and the present position, in the words of the "Statist" is that "any development in the demand for Indian Council remittances is prevented by that fact that not only are the drawings limited, but the facilities for tendering have also been confined to an approved list of banks and firms, each of which cannot obtain more than a fixed sum whatever may be their requirements."

What do these figures show? That there is a great balance in favor of India is apparent. How is this balance to be liquidated? The importation of gold into India at the present moment is unthinkable; it is further injudicious to trench upon the already depleted London stock of the yellow metal. Also any gold imported now will only go into the hands of the speculators and will not pass into circulation. Already enough of silver has been purchased and coined at a high cost and to force the Government to add any more to the stock in circulation will be a waste of public money.

India's trade with Great Britain and other countries is mostly financed by the London Money Market, and, if the difficulties in London's financing Indian trade at present are as above, we must then think of some way to get out of them. Our merchants are not to send goods to other countries in return for nothing, and English importers will naturally prefer to make their purchases in such of the neutral countries that make arrangements for payments being effected more cheaply and eagerly. In these circumstances, it is necessary that the Secretary of State for India should be left in a position to draw Council Bills more freely, and this he will be able to do only so long as the Indian Treasuries can stand the strain. The present flotation of the Indian War Loan is no doubt to prevent a repetition of the situation produced in the Indian Treasuries during last November and December. No patriotic Indian, if he understands the position aright, should withhold from contributing his quota to the War Loan. Should we fail to respond on this occasion, we should be doing double disservice. We should have failed to help England with what she needs in her hour of greatest trial, and again we would be injuring our export trade to Great Britain and other countries owing to the curtailment of facilities for financing such trade.

Perhaps we can take a lesson from the United States of America. To state it briefly, as England could not afford to part with a very large portion of her stock of gold to meet her adverse balance of trade towards the U.S.A., the Chancellor of the Exchequer by means of various devices such as the mobilisation of foreign securities and raising loans on their strength in U.S.A., and by offering sufficiently remunerative rate of interest for short term loans such as Treasury Bills in order to retain foreign capital in England has succeeded in maintaining a very steady exchange between those two countries during the past 15 months. Further, the Americans themselves have realised that it is to the advantage of both to help England by floating loans in U.S.A., on her (England) behalf and on behalf of even some of her local bodies. Otherwise, it will only result in a great restriction of trade between England and the U.S.A. With some modifications, the foregoing remarks also apply to some of the other neutral countries.

I think the investing public will understand the situation correctly now, will realise that contribution to the Indian War Loan will be productive of mutual advantage, and will hence respond most suitably.—Yours, etc.

S. V. SRINIVASAN,
65, Apollo Street, Bombay,
22nd March, 1917.

EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL FOR BOMBAY AND THANA.

HON. MR. SHEPHERD APPOINTED PRISIDENT.

A Notification issued by the Government of Bombay states: —

For the purposes of Rule 7 of the Indian Defence Force Rules, 1917, published in the Notification of the Government of India, Army Department, No. 402, dated 16th March, 1917, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to constitute an Exemption Tribunal for the Town and Island of Bombay and the district of Thana (including the Native State of Jawhar) and to appoint the Hon. Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, as the Civil Officer and President of the Tribunal. The other two members will be nominated by the competent Military authority and the President, respectively. The Tribunal will hold its sittings at the Town Hall, Bombay. Applications for exemption made in accordance with Rule 6 of the said rules shall be lodged with the Commissioner of Police in respect of persons ordinarily resident within the Town and Island of Bombay, and with the District Magistrate of Thana in respect of persons ordinarily resident within the district of Thana.

SKINNING ANIMALS ALIVE.

The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, by the Honorary Manager of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund:—

Sir,—As a bill has been introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council to prevent the *flaying alive of goats*, I respectfully beg to submit for your kind consideration the following particulars:—

A letter on "Cruel Fashions" by Miss C. Nina Boyle, published in the "Globe," is reprinted in the "Times of India" of June 14, 1915.

It is stated in the said letter that "it is not women's demands, but the competition of trade, which makes men invent cruel methods of killing wild beasts to improve the colour or quality of skins and feathers. But it is frequently (as in the case of seals) merely for speed and convenience that animals are skinned alive, and the skins treated while warm."

Skinning alive.—The idea appears to be deep rooted that skinning an animal alive gives the leather a peculiar property which it otherwise does not possess. The practice is so secretly and carefully carried out, that it is with the greatest difficulty detection follows. Three cases of goats and one of sheep were successfully prosecuted, imprisonment being inflicted in one without the option of a fine.—Report of the Calcutta S. P. C. A., 1896-97.

Terrible Bengal crime.—Three men are reported to have been killed near Bhola, a village in the Barisal district, by some men who were seen by the murdered men flaying cows alive.—"Times of India," June 21, 1913.

Flaying sheep alive.—The Alipur Deputy Magistrate sentenced a man to two years' rigorous imprisonment for stealing his neighbours' sheep, and flaying them alive in the jungle.—"Sanj Vartaman," October 17, 1903.

I now pray that the Government of India may kindly protect all kinds of animals (instead of only goats) from flaying alive.

—I am, etc.,

LALLUBHAI GULABCHAND JHAVERI,
Honorary Manager,
Bombay Humanitarian Fund.

THE "MEDICAL CONFERENCE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I enquire through the medium of your widely-read paper, for whom does the recent "Medical Conference" speak? Has it any title to speak in the name of the Medical Profession of Bombay? If so, were the medical men duly informed and invited? As I did not receive any of their circulars re: the conference and the draft of the Resolutions to be put at the meeting, I made enquiries of my medical friends and find that they, too, have been left out. Some of us are registered practitioners of some standing and the persons concerned could easily have obtained the names and addresses of the practitioners of Bombay either from the Medical Register or from the various medical associations that exist in Bombay. As they do not seem to have done so, the "conference" seems to be in the nature of a family gathering only!

I am aware that the local papers announced that "Medical men will be admitted on presentation of their visiting cards." Is this an Invitation? Many, like myself, were in doubt as to whether, being *admitted through the courtesy* of the people concerned (by means of their visiting cards) gives one any right to address and to vote at the so-called conference. We thought we were to be admitted as mere spectators and were not to be allowed to take part in the discussion and the inauguration of a movement, which concerns us the practitioners—most vitally. Why were we not invited?

It is well, that the Resolution passed at the meeting, as published in your to-day's issue, speaks in the name of "the Medical Men *Assembled*" and not in that of the whole Profession. It would be but common justice if they would now publish the number and the names of those who took part in the deliberations, so that both the profession and the lay public can form an opinion as re: the strength and the nature of the movement.—Yours, etc.

CHHAGAN H. KANTAWALA,
M.R.C.S.(Eng.) L.R.C.P., (Lond.)
Mumbadevi, Bombay, 21st March.

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ROSE'S LIME JUICE
after 50 years is still unsurpassed as a Non-Alcoholic Drink. The BRITISH GOVERNMENT, recognising its valuable properties, order large quantities for the troops at the front, and for use in the Royal Navy.
An excellent preventive of Malarial Fever.
DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.
Be sure you get ROSE'S
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A MAGNIFICENT FOOD MEDICINE.
BADAM PAK" Means Medicate DELICIOUS
ALMOND-CONFECTION.
Very efficacious in this season.
Badam Pak contains Almonds, Pistaches, Safron, Cardamoms, Sarsaparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Clough, Constipation, Piles, Debility, all skin diseases, Brain Fag, etc. As. 12 for Bombay 1 seer (of 11 ounces,. Rs. 2-8-0 for 4 seers tin. Postage extra.
B. A. Police C. from British Guiana, Ameriea, and Dr. Ram Sarma write from Bajpe, Mangalore: Your Badam Pak is highly appreciated, so kindly send 9 tins again. 3-3-16.
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Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.
Batliwalla's Tonic Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness,early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc
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Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-Worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day.
Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each.
May be had of all Dealers, or of
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Radical and Sure Cure.
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I got diabetes of a severe type and lost flesh and strength with the lapse of time. I seemed to be getting from bad to worse. I had to leave my bed almost every half an hour at night to visit the closet and as no amount of "Doctoring" seemed to do me any good I despaired of my life. Fortunately I made up my mind to try Messrs. Rays' "Specific." It acted slowly but surely and in about 8 weeks I was completely cured.
I can honestly recommend the "specific" to the suffering public.
Prakash Shosi Mitra, Manager,
Messrs. S. B. Mitra & Co.,
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Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

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Left lung almost entirely healed.
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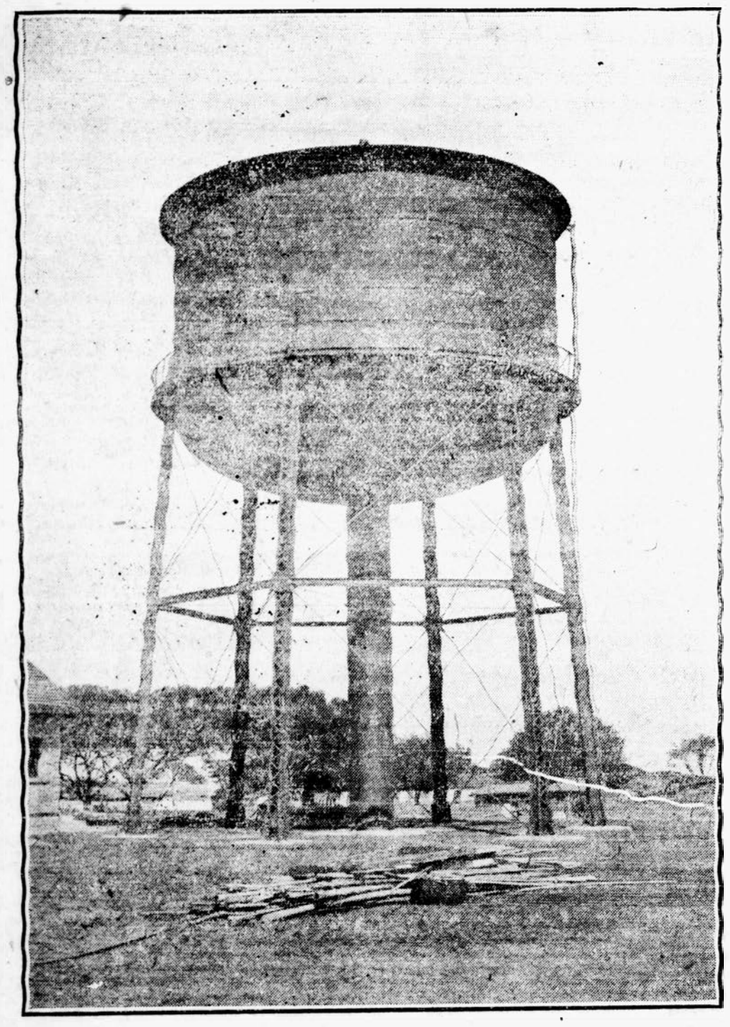

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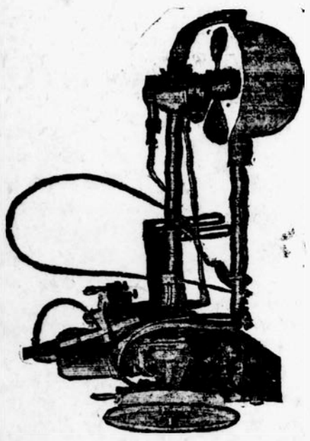

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To be rubbed well in to the roots of the hair daily.
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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.